AUGUST 4, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 60, NO. 48 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Mr. Churchill Steps Down

NOTHING could be plainer than the fact that the British vote against a Conservative Government, even if led by Mr. Churchill, was in no sense a sign of lack of gratitude for his enormous achievements as head of a Coalition Government during the war. Mr. Churchill undoubtedly believed that it was in the interests of the country that it should have a Conservative Government during the next three or four years; and he certainly knew that without his leadership there was not a chance in the world of that Government being elected. In these circumstances, and knowing that he could collect for the party a large number of personal gratitude votes, he decided to lead it, and there is no question that had he not done so its vote would have been considerably lower than it actually was. But the electorate were voting with their eyes on the future and not on the past.

It is almost impossible for a man with great public responsibilities to lay them down, even when the time has come that it is desirable that he should lay them down. With the war over, Mr. Churchill, as head of a Conservative Government, with a slim majority and with Labor bitterly opposed to it, would have been compelled to perform many public acts which would have distressed admirers in all parts of the world.

By this time, we imagine, he is quite satisfied in his own heart that the voters did him a good turn when they relieved him of this unpleasant duty, and gave him the opportunity to spend some years in the exercise of his incomparable literary faculty upon recent and contemporary material about which he has more knowledge than any other living man. Even the campaign in which he had to engage was a bit beneath his dignity, and the Parliamentary squabbles which would have followed it would have been far more so. It seems unlikely that he will lead the Opposition in the new House. The British Conservative Party needs a thorough rehabilitation, and that task must be performed by someone who is both younger and more of a Conservative than Mr. Churchill.

New Imperialism

WE ARE about to witness an extremely interesting phenomenon, in the shape of the reaction of Canadian Imperialists to a United Kingdom Government composed wholly of members of the Labor Party and supported for the time at least by an overwhelming weight of British public opinion.

There have been Labor Governments before in Great Britain, but they were dependent on the support of other parties and it was fairly evident that they would not be there very long and could not do much harm while they were there. What is happening today is a very different matter, and we shall not be greatly surprised if many of our own Imperialists come to the conclusion that Great Britain has left the Empire and that the best thing to do is to close up the ranks and try to get along without her.

We have always maintained that to any sincere Imperialist in the Overseas Empire or Commonwealth, it should make no difference what kind of government is in power in any part of the Commonwealth; the sense of mutual loyalty among the member nations should be just the same. The only possible exception is when there is a government which, like that of Eire, would obviously like to get out of the Commonwealth but does not quite care to say so at the moment. But a good deal of the noisy Imperialism in Canada and other Dominions has been really not a loyalty to the Empire, but a loyalty to a particular British party.

—Photo by Karsh.

Britain expects new but not necessarily revolutionary policies from Labor Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee.

The official Progressive Conservative party falls under no criticism in this matter. Mr. Bracken's felicitations to the new British Government were as sincere as they were well worded. But some of the newspapers which support him, and which are most demonstrative in their flag waving, are obviously much distressed and very uneasy about the whole business. This is not the Britain they are accustomed to, and they do not know what Mr. Kipling would make of it if he were still alive. It all comes, of course, of letting those terrible Labor people in at too many places under the pressures of war. The real ruler of Britain, these newspapers tell us, is Professor Laski, which is about the same thing as it would have been a few years ago to say that Mr. Garvin was the real ruler of Britain at that time.

Oddly enough, Mr. Ernest Bevin is in some ways more Imperialist than many of our Imperialists. At the time of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference of 1938, he urgently advocated putting the whole matter of Imperial defence "on a sound and agreed basis," and said that the attitude of the Canadian representatives, in not wanting Canada to be consulted on foreign affairs because by the act of consultation she might be assumed to be accepting commitments, was indicative of "a very unsatisfactory state." Furthermore, he does not accept the theory of the divisibility of the Crown, and suggested something in

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Arguing The Theory That Less Work Deserves The Same Pay

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU err on several points in your editorial interpretation of a story which I wrote in the *Canadian Tribune* some weeks ago.

The idea of "take-home" pay is not new. In 1944 Philip Murray, C.I.O. President, used that term to press labor's claim against any decrease in the net income of workers. Its use has become quite common in the United States. Now that the same situation is developing in Canada the phrase is also being widely used here.

In the Westinghouse story to which you refer no objection was raised to reducing the work-week. What the U. E. protested was the cut in pay which accompanied this move.

Take-home pay is not a principle which either endorses overtime or proposes an overtime rate of pay. These are separate questions. The fact is that since 1940 almost every industrial worker in Canada has been getting a wage which includes the amount coming to him for overtime work. That net income, the money he actually has in his envelope, is his take-home pay. That is what he gets for himself and his family to live on. For all practical purposes his basic wage is his take-home pay. Any reduction of it cuts his standard of living and decreases his purchasing ability.

Unions naturally and properly protest against any such cut, and are objecting to the idea that, because a work week of 40 hours is desirable, a reduction in take-home pay is enevitable. On the contrary, this is all the more reason to preserve it at as high a level as possible since it is generally agreed that a high rate of purchasing power is necessary to enable industry to operate the year around with work for all. In short the campaign is for a 40-hour week which gives the worker decent, adequate take-home pay.

One last point. You infer that the U. E. is alone in this policy. That is not so. Similar wage cuts have taken place in a large number of plants in Canada, particularly in Ontario where industry is congregated. In these places the situation is clear: the earning and purchasing power of the worker has been cut.

Toronto, Ont. NATHAN COHEN

Protest to C.B.C.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CURTAILMENT of current commentaries via Radio on international affairs appears to be the first step toward that "falling on sleep" which overtook us after the last war. Why *should* we be tired of international doings? Rather, we need to keep awake and aware, and Willson Woodside. Elmore Philpott *et al*, are very necessary mediums of information.

GERTRUDE H. FAIRBROTHER
Honey Harbour, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

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Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 60, No. 48 Whole No. 2733

Mending Prison Policy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PERMIT me to express my hearty agreement with your article of July 7, entitled "Penal Reform is Among Canada's Urgent Needs of the Moment." If Canada is to take her place of leadership in the world of today it is time to set our own house in order. We, her citizens, must press for this reform and let our voices be heard at Ottawa until the right authority agrees it is too urgent and overdue to be set aside any longer.

With all the service clubs and women's organizations across Canada, surely a campaign to bring in this reform could be set in motion.

(Mrs.) M. E. MCKECHNIE
Westmount, Que.

Bilingual Inheritance

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE response of "Bilingual Failure" to my letter entitled "Warranted Rebuke" in S. N. of June 23 misses my point, which is that recognition of French as an established language and a tolerant attitude towards it are essential components of national unity.

My advocacy for a wider learning of French throughout Canada is purely as a benefit to the eight English-speaking provinces. If I were a French-Canadian and not an English-Canadian, instead of taking offence at slurs against my language, I would sit back and laugh up my sleeve at the rest of the country cutting off its nose to spite its face.

"Bilingual Failure's" reference to the U. S. forcing the adoption of the national language after taking over Florida, Louisiana, California, New Mexico and Texas has no bearing on our problem. Whether we like it or not, Canada has a contract that makes French an official language of the Dominion government and in Quebec Province where the original French settlement of about 60,000 has grown to nearly one-third of our population.

Bilingualism is Canada's inheritance and as such we cannot do other than accept it. And we may as well accept it gracefully and amicably, or we'll never pass from our present status as a federation of provinces into the unity of nationhood. In the words of Walter Winchell, "It is obvious that purveyors of racial obscenity think more of their own hatred than they do of their country."

Montreal, Que. U.-OF-T.-GRAD.

P. O'D Guessed Wrong

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of June 23, P.O'D. abandoned journalism for tub-thumping Conservative rhetoric. He wrote: "The idea of taking the direction of this country's influence out of (Mr. Churchill's) hands . . . is not one that would appeal to any but the most fanatical of Socialists. And not all Socialists are fanatical . . ."

Millions of people in Great Britain, including Liberals, who could not possibly be described as "fanatical Socialists", are eager to rid the country of Mr. Churchill's direction. The evidence supporting this statement will be available to you before this letter can be published.

It is possible that in the country as a whole the Labor and Liberal votes cast against Mr. Churchill's "National" Conservatives will be within a million or so of those cast for them.

It is probable that in my own Constituency of Central Nottingham—a traditionally safe Conservative seat—the total Labor and Liberal votes will exceed those for the "National" Conservative Candidate, who campaigned on the indispensability of Mr. Churchill.

GEOFFREY DE FREITAS
Broxted (Essex), Eng.
Labor Parliamentary Candidate,
Central Division of Nottingham.

The Ballot is Secret

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS ONE who has been either D.R.O. or poll clerk on various occasions, I would like to set at rest the misapprehension which Mr. Barnes and "X" appear to feel regarding the secrecy of the ballot.

Every D.R.O. receives several books of ballots consecutively numbered in three places; on the stub, on the counterfoil, and on the ballot itself. He gives a ballot paper to the elector with the counterfoil projecting, and on the elector's return from the booth, detaches and destroys the black counterfoil before dropping the ballot in the box.

Meanwhile the poll clerk enters in the poll book the name, address and occupation of the elector, together with the elector's poll number, that is, his number as it appears in the voters' list. This merely shows that he is entitled to vote at that polling station, and has nothing whatever to do with the number on the ballot.

Even if the D.R.O. and his poll clerk had time and energy at the end of the day to go through the waste-paper-basket matching up the counterfoils with the stubs, such a procedure would still convey nothing whatever to them, unless they had violated their oaths by putting private marks on the ballot papers. And in that case, I believe I am right in saying that the election would be invalidated.

Finally, the D.R.O. has to account for every single one of the ballots issued to him, and they are divided into Used, Unused, Spoiled, and Rejected, and this is why the ballot papers are numbered.

Winnipeg, Man. M. L. HOLDEN.

Norman Glory

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of June 23 reference is made to the doorway of University College as being of Gothic design. May I point out that the College, with its doorway, is one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture on this Continent. Save for this error the article on Canadian Universities I found most interesting.

Toronto, Ont. JEAN D. NEWMAN

Bouquet

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS AN old man, a former editor, detached from politics, I wish to impress my keen appreciation of your incisive, generous, and wise article on Mr. King in your issue of June 16. Canada is fortunate in having an organ of opinion that can give it such sane leadership. May you live long and prosper!

Victoria, B.C. T. A. RICKARD

Acknowledgment

THE feature story, "Canadians in Newfoundland Explore Brigus," with accompanying photographs, which apeared in SATURDAY NIGHT'S issue of June 30, 1945, should have been credited to Public Relations Officers for Canadian Troops in Newfoundland, Capt. Fred R. Davies, and Sgt. P. A. Orfanko of the Public Relations Office in St. John's, Nfld.

• •

I CAN DREAM, CAN'T I?

THIS afternoon I can't but think,
If I could swim in some cool drink,
I'd choose a julep, long and chill,
For splashing in. I'd get my fill
Of minted coolness, fathoms deep. . .
Sssh! . . . Softly now . . . delicious sleep
Comes down on me. If I can keep
My phone from ringing —there —ah me! —
I dunk me in a julep sea.

MONA GOULD

Peace Brings a New Home to Field Marshal Montgomery

As British member of the Allied Military Control Council in Germany, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery has established headquarters at Schloss Ostenwald in the Hanover district. This picture shows the changing of the guard outside the ivy-covered Schloss, the former home of a German baron. Below: the Field Marshal at work in his office-study.

Tommy, his pet poodle, presented to General Montgomery by the staff of the British Embassy in Paris, now lives in the style to which he is accustomed. Here he takes his ease in his master's comfortable sitting room.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

the way of an Assembly of the British Nations, which looked a good deal like a form of Imperial Federation. This may have been a temporary state of mind owing to the decline of the League of Nations and the fact that there then seemed to be no early prospect of a successor for it.

Value of the Dollar

UNDER Bretton Woods, it appears, Canada will be called upon in a very short time to decide what is to be the permanent, or at any rate, the near-permanent, relation of her dollar to the American dollar. It may be taken for granted that this fact is the explanation for the campaign which is undoubtedly going on, in some quarters, for the raising of the present quotation. Those who advocate that raising are those who would like to see the dollar established at 100 cents American. But the British will be faced with the same problem at the same time, and one of the first tasks of the new Government will be to determine at what price in dollars for the pound sterling they will go into the new arrangement.

Those who argue about "natural levels" maintain that the British pound sterling is as heavily over-valued in the world markets as they claim that the Canadian dollar is undervalued, and it is extremely likely that the pound will ultimately be valued at something like $3.50 instead of the present $4.00 American.

The assumption of the Bretton Woods agreement is that the countries entering into it will relax all controls as speedily as possible. But if this were actually carried out it is by no means certain that the United States dollar would retain its present pre-eminence, for there are few countries in which the possibilities of inflation are greater.

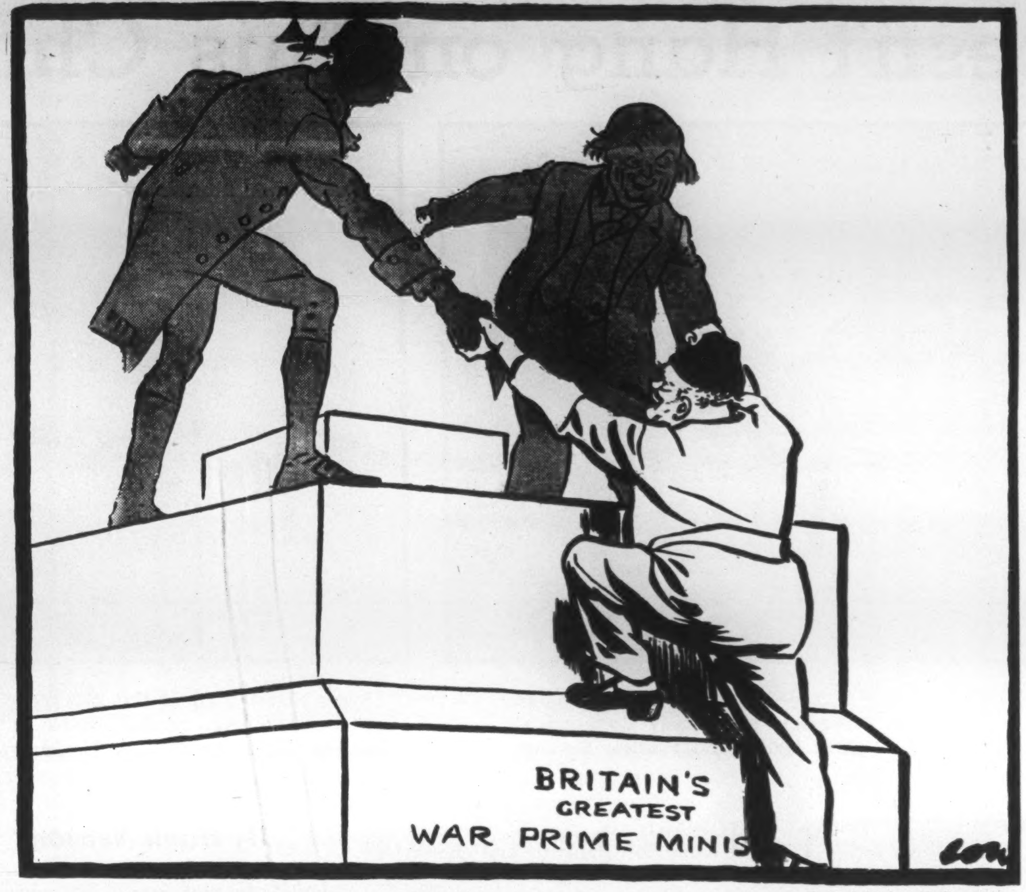
These possibilities, however, are all concerned with the internal situation, and internationally, owing to the absence of any external debts, and the high demand for American products in the outside world, the dollar is in a very strong position. With price controls maintained, it should be possible to prevent an American inflation from spreading to Canada; if it is not possible, it will not make much difference whether the inflated Canadian dollar is one hundred cents American or only ninety.

The Right To Work

IF AN employee cannot be dismissed without reason by his employer—and that is one of the principles which seem to have been established during the war and to be likely to survive it,—it seems to follow quite logically that he cannot be dismissed without cause by the organized union of his fellow workers. A union is no more exempt from the possibility of injustice than an employer.

Last week a trade union which, by stopping work long enough and on an extensive enough scale, could practically starve the entire Canadian people, claimed the right to drive from his employment a fellow worker of whom they disapproved. They backed their claim by going on strike in a manner expressly prohibited by their agreement with the employer, and also by the law; and it is interesting to note that on this occasion the union authorities, differing from most of those who have been heard from lately, did not claim that the strike was a wildcat one and that they were unable to control their own members.

The instant trade union begins to depend on rights accorded it by law, and not merely by agreement enforced upon the employer, it is in a position where the use which it makes of those rights must be carefully scrutinized by the public authority. The public authority has already conferred upon the packing house workers' organization the right to recognition as the bargaining agent for the workers in that industry. The union cannot enjoy that privilege without accepting some collateral responsibilities. Men must not be deprived of their right to continue in the employment of their choice merely because some of their fellow workers do not like them and have influence with the union officials. Incidentally, the union in question showed particularly bad judgment in picking on a war veteran to be the first victim of their tyrannical powers. There is already a widespread suspicion among the public that some unions are not being as cooperative as they might be in the matter of assisting war veterans to return to civil life.



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"Middle Power"

FROM time to time a fresh term slips into current debate on the great questions of the day, without anybody having a clear idea of whence it arose or how it got around. The latest example of this is the term Middle Power. More and more during the past twelve months that phrase, with or without its concomitant word Functionalism, has fallen from the lips of public men and been printed in news despatches from Ottawa, Washington and London. During the San Francisco Conference few press messages and radio comments were complete without some use of it.

SATURDAY NIGHT has a special and somewhat parental interest in the world-wide use of this term, since it is the outgrowth of expressions used in our own columns by one of our own contributors nearly five years ago. Writing soon after Dunkirk, Lionel Gelber spoke of Canada as "a Britannic Power of middle rank in world politics . . . standing not as a Great Power and yet no longer a small one . . ." (SATURDAY NIGHT, October 12, 1940.)

During the winter of 1943, when Canada's part in the war had been somewhat overshadowed by the entry of Russia and the United States, Lionel Gelber returned to the point with the observation that the initiative in political security must rest with the Great Powers: "Yet Canada, by virtue of her capacity, will almost be one of them in facilitating the feeding and rehabilitation of Europe and Asia, the rebirth of world trade, and the furtherance everywhere of better standards of life. Her new economic strength is, after all, what must govern and color Canada's postwar position in world politics. On it her higher stature as a Britannic Power of middle rank has its permanent base." (SATURDAY NIGHT, February 27, 1943.)

The speech of Prime Minister King adopting this functional approach was delivered on July 9, 1943. The Middle or "Secondary" Power theory in its entirety was indicated by Mr. King as the foundation of Canada's foreign policy in his address to Parliament on March 20, 1945.

Returned Lawyers

IT IS very encouraging to note that several organizations and societies have made extensive plans for the rehabilitation of their absent members in the armed forces. A good example of this is the legal profession, who through their organizations in Ontario, the Law Society of Upper Canada and Osgoode Hall, have contrived to keep in touch with their men overseas and make plans for their return. To their 900 men in the forces they send each month a paper called the *Osgoode Hall Armed Forces Letter*, which is a very readable publication of four pages containing news of the legal world, and a summary of some of the recent and more interesting cases.

In addition they have inaugurated a series of refresher courses to be given free of charge to all personnel who have served overseas, and have made arrangements to have men taking this four week course, which is to be held at Osgoode Hall, paid part of their rehabilitation credit as they would be when taking a government course. The curriculum is very complete, covering all parts of law, and the list of lecturers very distinguished.

For those who are desirous of taking the course, or for those who have taken it, the society has formed a placement bureau, and has recently distributed a questionnaire asking for particulars about the kind of job a man wants to go back to, and what help he desires. It is of interest to note that of all who have returned the questionnaire to date, one-third have asked for help in obtaining employment on their release from the service.

This commendable action should encourage other professional and trade bodies to make arrangements to look after their servicemen, and help them back into civilian life.

Prison Control

ONE subject which we trust will not be left out of consideration by the Ottawa conferees is that of the readjustment of the control of penal institutions. One of the recommendations of the Archambeault Commission was that the Dominion should take over the control of all penal institutions except those for very short sentences. At present the Dominion has charge only of penitentiaries, and while its handling of them has by no means been so brilliant as to constitute a reason for wanting to increase its responsibilities, it remains true that no sensibly integrated system of penal institutions can possibly be organized while half of them are under Dominion control and half under Provincial.

In this case the objection is not likely to proceed from the provinces, unless they feel that they are being asked to accept relief from the cost of maintaining prisons at too high a price in the sacrifice of other sources of revenue. Many years ago the provinces called upon the Dominion to take charge of all prisoners serving more than six months, but their request was never granted. It might well be renewed now, and the granting of it would be one step towards the implementation of the Archambeault Report, one of the most expensive and valuable documents that the Dominion has ever procured, and also one which up to the present has produced the least results.

The Passing Show

OUR readers are warned that the blue plastic tokens to be served out by butchers in lieu of meat have no nutritional value, and, in any event, should not be taken on an empty stomach.

•

Tokyo radio has been pleased to announce that the destruction wrought by Allied planes has increased the supply of scrap iron for war purposes. The pleasure is mutual. May the supply never run short.

•

An editorial suggests that if all Potsdam agreements were released to the world in full and in plain English, the terms would more likely be observed without the subsequent disputes that marred former Big Three agreements. We suspect the real difficulty would be to write them in plain Russian.

•

According to the Toronto *Star*, the Trade Union Act passed last fall by the Douglas Saskatchewan C.C.F. government, is cited as the finest labor legislation in Canada. This flattering comment was not released before the general election for reasons of security.

•

Any day now, over the Tokyo radio, we should hear a revival of that popular tune "March of the Wooden Soldiers," following the recent Domei news announcement that Japan is feeding its young army recruits on "delicious bread made from sawdust."

•

It is stated that the recent W.P.T.B. order permitting 2½% mark up on meats sold to restaurants will have no effect on prices charged to consumers. It is likely however, that the portion of meat after it is served may be even harder to find.

•

The Classics

Dedicated to Charles Bragin of 1525 West Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

When the dime novels paved the way to Hell
(As frequently our elders used to say)
Red-blooded boys were wont to read them well
Behind the barn all of a summer's day.
Even in school the dreadful tales might be
Hid in the naughty boy's Geography.

Now that such boys with years are overgrown,
Fat in the middle, bald, or growing grey,
Backwards they look with many a plaintive moan
For the lost thrillers of a sunnier day
To read of rifles, now dissolved to rust.
"Bang! And another redskin bites the dust!"

And so Charles Bragin, once a Brooklyn cub,
Prints in facsimile the ancient tales,
Brings into being his Dime Novel Club
And sends one lurid sample through the mails,
An old "King Brady," set in diamond type.
—Avaunt, dull work! My slippers and a pipe!

J. E. M.

•

A recent article in a business journal explains the Quebec-Ontario agreement which avoids double succession duties on individuals who own properties in both provinces. It is our understanding that a person is privileged to die in either province with a chance of being soaked only once.

•

The Tokyo radio has had nothing to say about the Japanese navy for some considerable time, thus continuing its policy of giving frank and factual broadcasts of the progress of the war.

•

Discussing proposed housing projects to relieve the present situation a Vancouver editorial says that "houses should be made to fit people." From plans we have seen of postwar houses, some of 'em are going to fit so well that an emergency zipper in addition to the doors should be made compulsory.

•

A Canadian padre, commenting on the predominant attendance of women in the church, has expressed the hope that he will see a few men when he gets to heaven. Facilities for visiting may be given him if he can put up with the sudden change in temperature.

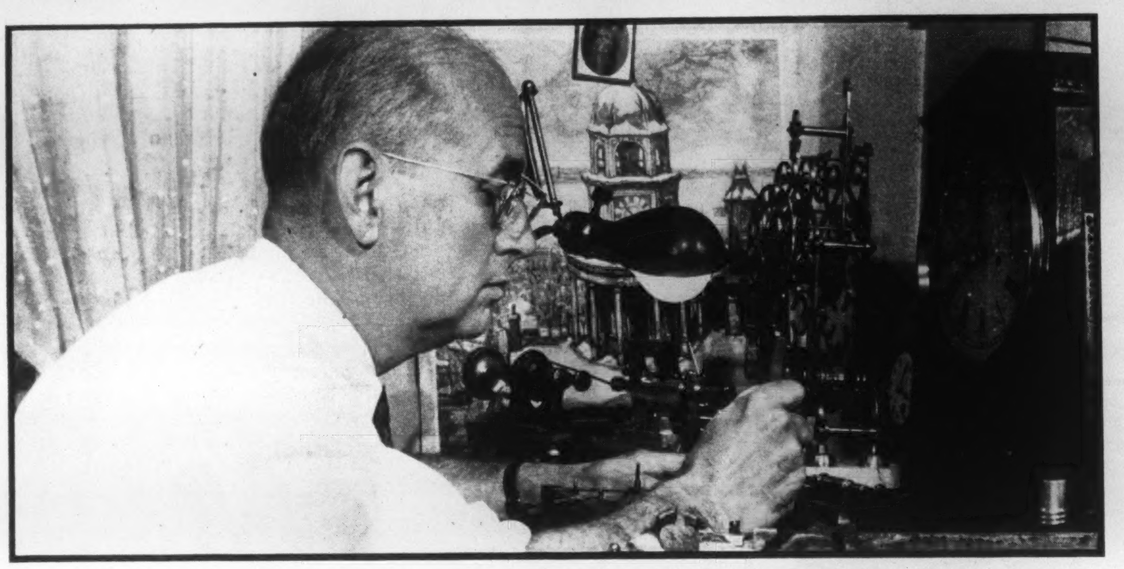
•

Although recent statistics indicate that women spend three times more money on clothes than men, we infer from observation that they don't get nearly as much for their money.

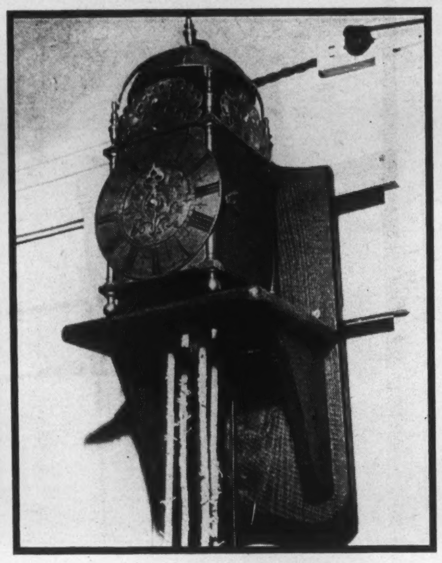
•

A financial paper reports that the shortage of soap fats may continue until perhaps two years after the Japanese war. It's a small boys' world.

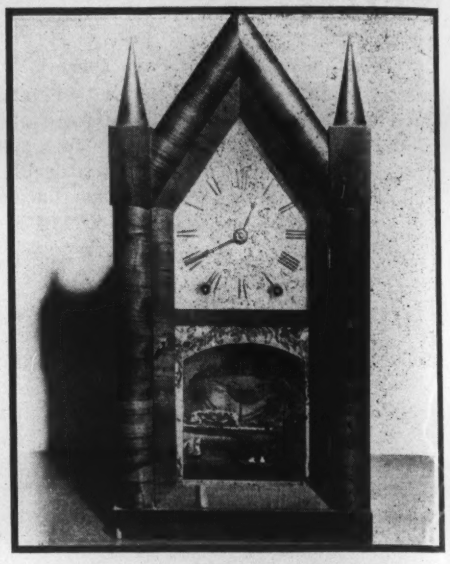
No, Time Doesn't Hang on This Chap's Hands!



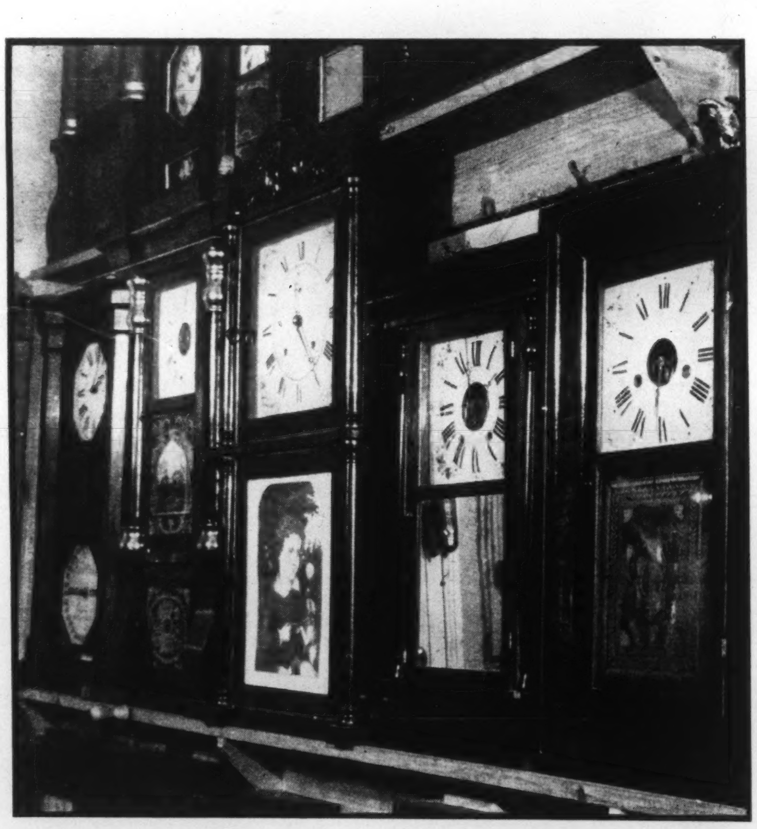
Howard Lapp, Brockville, Ontario, banker, has one of the largest amateur collections of historic clocks in Canada. He is seen here repairing the movement of an early Connecticut clock. At his left is jeweller's lathe, and right, English clock made for Governor Simcoe.



Lapp's oldest clock is this 275-year-old brass lantern model, made in London, (1670) by George Thetcher



A favorite early 19th century American clock is this steeple model. Note painting on glass below dial.



Wall of the "clock room" in the Lapp apartment is completely covered with timepieces. From left in this group are an eight-day Seth Thomas calendar clock (1860), Seth Thomas alarm movement (1850), eight-day wooden movement by Eli Terry (1830), Seth Thomas (1865), Sperry (1850). Clock collector Howard Lapp started to pick up old clocks 25 years ago, and now has close to 100 historic clocks in the three rooms devoted to his collection. Most of his clocks, either mantle or hanging type, are early English or American, many of the latter, being heirlooms, which Mr. Lapp has been able to collect from border area families. He claims these old timepieces are as good as anything made today.

By Hugh Newton

HOWARD W. LAPP, Brockville, Ontario, banker and hobbyist extraordinary, has evolved for himself a system of mental relaxation that leaves the average observer a little awestruck and with a profound respect for his mechanical abilities. Mr. Lapp not only manages the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce but he finds time and energy to maintain one of the largest and most ambitious amateur collections of historic clocks to be found anywhere in Canada.

In his rambling apartment over the bank premises on Brockville's main business street, Howard Lapp has three rooms devoted to his collection, and in odd clothes closets and drawers and on shelves and in his living and dining room, as well as in his basement you can find bits and pieces of clocks, empty clock cases and other evidences of his sparetime occupation. Since he started to pick up old clocks 25 years ago, Howard Lapp has bought and given away or traded off an indeterminate number of timepieces and today has close to 100 in good working order or in various stages of repair around his home.

Lapp collects clocks as a philatelist seeks first airmail covers or magenta triangles with the added qualification that through his hobby he has gained a degree of proficiency with fine mechanisms that would qualify him as an expert clockmaker in a repair shop or instrument factory. In his "clock room" on the second floor of his apartment, Banker Lapp has a jeweller's lathe and a set of precision tools that allow him to turn out the tiniest screw or gear, which he does whenever the need arises. His tools, including a tiny jeweller's lathe, Swiss-made, are as irreplaceable now as are nylon stockings and are kept like a surgeon's instruments in specially constructed cabinets. He has another workshop in the building basement, with a couple more fine lathes, but he uses this for less precise work and keeps in it such prosaic items as screwdrivers and crescent wrenches.

The clock bug bit Howard Lapp some 25 years ago when he was managing the Bank branch in Bowmanville. At that time he inherited an 1835 Birge-Peck clock from a great-grandfather and, knowing nothing about the things himself, brought it around to a jeweller to get the movement repaired. The jeweller held the old clock suspiciously long and finally, fed up with being told to wait another week or so, Lapp barged right into the back of the shop to find the clock had been sold. When he located the piece he found that the transparent picture — a decorative feature of nearly all early 19th century clocks, and which enhances their value—had been scraped off and a cheap print had been put in its place.

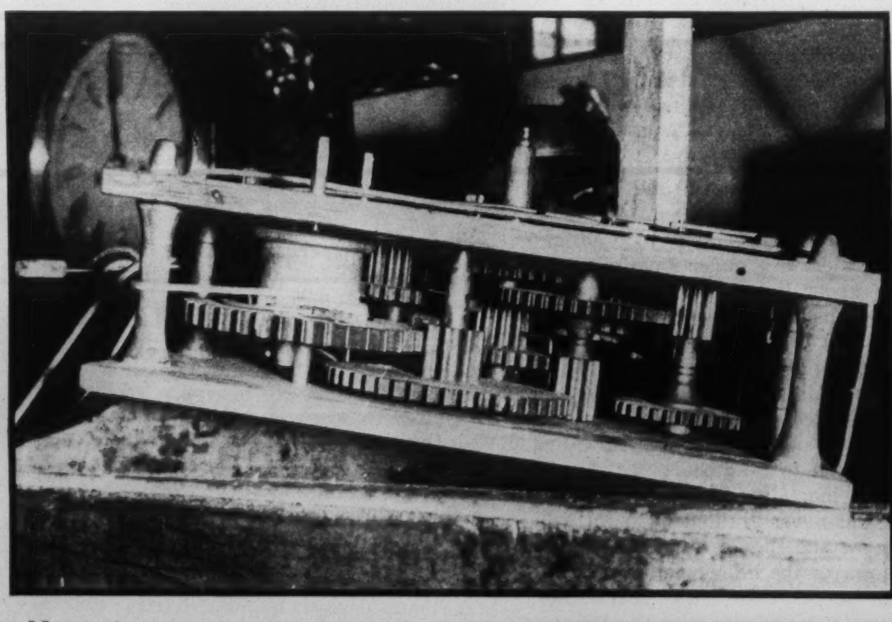
LOOKING around for a suitable glass transparency to replace the one that had been lifted, he began buying similar old clocks for a couple of dollars each in local auction rooms. Then when he would get a clock that he fancied and that needed repairing he would buy another clock to get the necessary parts for repairs. In a never-ending spiral the collection began to pile up until finally he realized that he was saddled with something he couldn't stop. He also found that he enjoyed himself immensely; and a collector was born.

Most of his clocks, either mantle or hanging type, are early English or American—more American since he moved into the Brockville area and can pick up early timepieces that are heirlooms from border area families. His earliest model is a lantern clock made by George Thetcher of London about 1670, a rather crude machine of brass, motivated by weights on cords, that was favored by middle class burghers of the period. He is proud, too, of his late 18th Century John Grant, London, clock, made especially for Governor John Graves Simcoe and sent over to Canada to him. Another and more recent addition to his collection is a huge and ornate Swiss clock brought over to America by a forefather of the late Heywood Broun. When it strikes the hour a music box is set in operation, a cuckoo pops out and goes to work and two little people come out of another little door and bow.

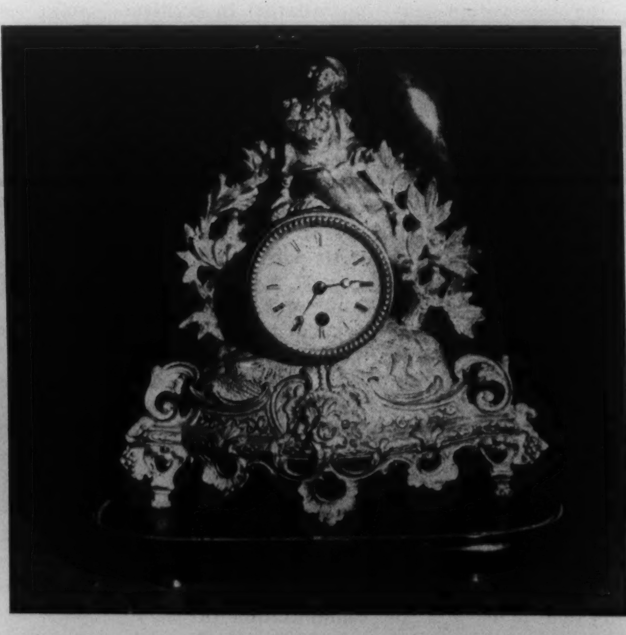
Mr. Lapp has a profound respect for the early United States clockmakers some of whom turned out in their Connecticut workshops pieces as good as anything being made today.

American steeple clocks and wall clocks, made by such workmen as Eli Terry of Plymouth, Conn., Seth Thomas of Connecticut and Sperry of New York, between 1815 and 1865, predominate in his collection. Unusual feature of his early Americana collection is an eight-day clock with wooden works made by Terry, believed to be one of not more than four or five in existence.

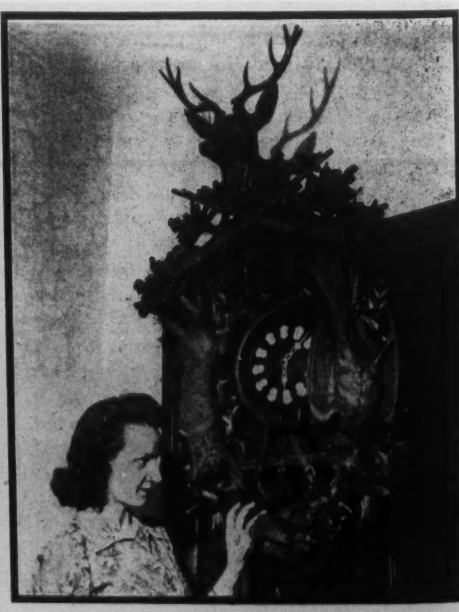
All of collector Lapp's clocks work satisfactorily and all keep good time. The clocks built 100 years ago, he says, are better than the clocks they build today and, although time itself marches on, the clockmaker hasn't changed his methods much since then.



Most unique are these wooden works of the 1830 eight-day Terry clock (third on wall above), believed to be one of not more than 4 or 5 in existence. The movement has wooden gears, and only the spring is of metal. It keeps good time today.

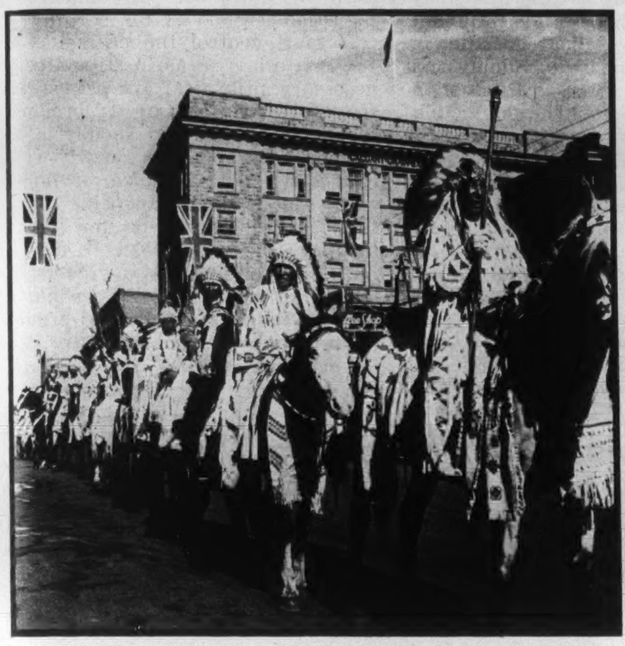


Early nineteenth century French eight-day mantel clock under glass. Gilded, intricate and expensive, it was a favorite of Victorian drawing rooms.



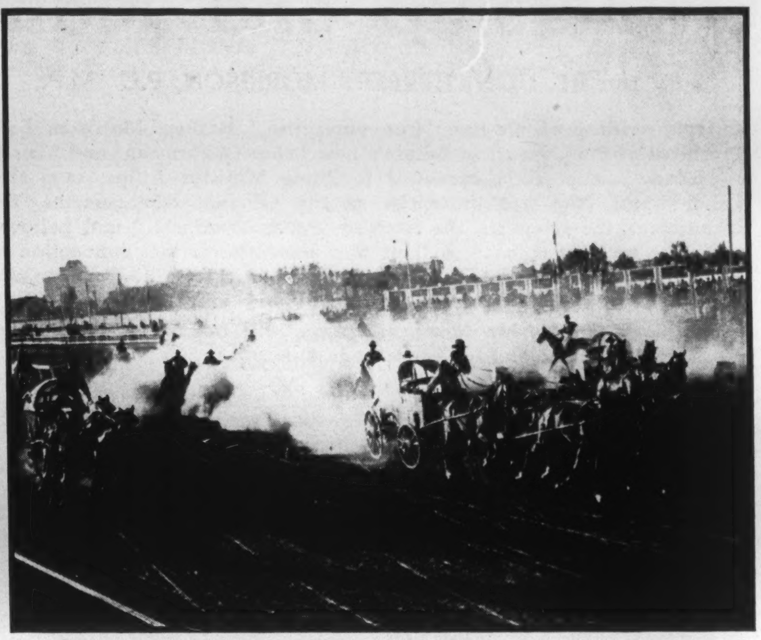
This huge beautifully carved Swiss cuckoo clock also marks the hour by playing a tune from its music box.

No Lonesome Cowboys at Calgary Stampede!



Colorful reminders of the Old West are these Blackfeet Indian Chiefs, lined up for the Stampede Parade.

The Indian encampment with its picturesque tepees, hand-painted in many designs, was a magnet for many.



Four chuck-wagons took part in this race, careening in a figure eight around barrels, then speeding around the half-mile track.

This fence-line view of the rodeo is favored by youngsters who get free rein at Stampede time.

By Margaret K. Zieman

CITIES like individuals have the nostalgic yen to recreate their youth—to recapture the carefree zest, the youthful high spirits representing that halcyon state so often referred to as "the good old days."

Some cities achieve a dignified return to the past through historic and colorful pageants, but Calgary, with typically western enthusiasm, each year stages a genuine return to its early cow-town days in the now continent-renowned Calgary Stampede. From the first ringing yip-ee of cowboys riding high, wide and handsome in the opening parade through Calgary's streets, which this year were lined with more than 55,000 spectators, the city shed its sophistication with the general assumption of ten-gallon hats and galloped headlong into the past.

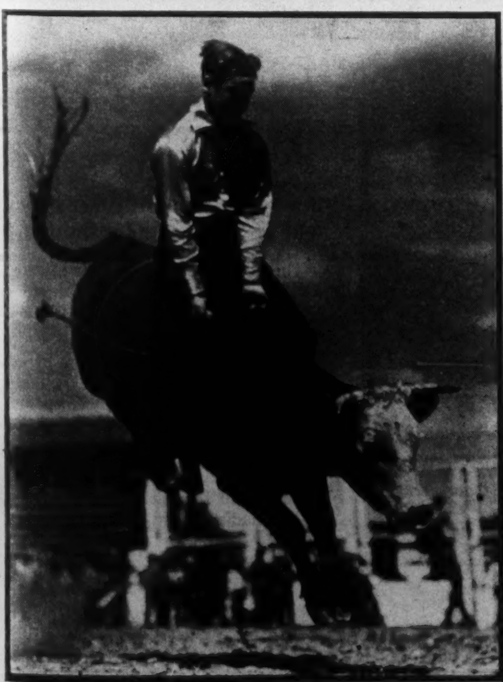
The Old Calgary and the New merge in Stampede Week, which this year was an especially gala occasion, marking the 60th anniversary of the city's annual Exhibition and Stampede. Attendance of more than 300,000 at the various events staged in Victoria Park smashed all previous high records for Stampede Week.

Once again chiefs of the Stoney, Sarcee and Blackfeet Indians rode in all the traditional glamor of warpaint and beaded buckskin. More than fifty years of Calgary's history was encompassed in the colorful procession of covered wagons, Red River carts, pioneer buckboards and rattling chuck-wagons. Bewhiskered fiddlers played the old-time barn dance tunes and songs of the range popular in the rolling ranch country stretching west into the foothills of the Rockies. For a week then the Old West returned, recreating a past in which many of the Stampede's program of events, such as riding snaky bronks, calf-roping, steer-riding and wild cow milking, were once part of the day-to-day routine of the hard-riding cattlemen who opened up this part of Canada. Altogether more than 600 cowboys and Indians took part in the traditional contests that won them cash prizes and fame as skilled riders and ropers.

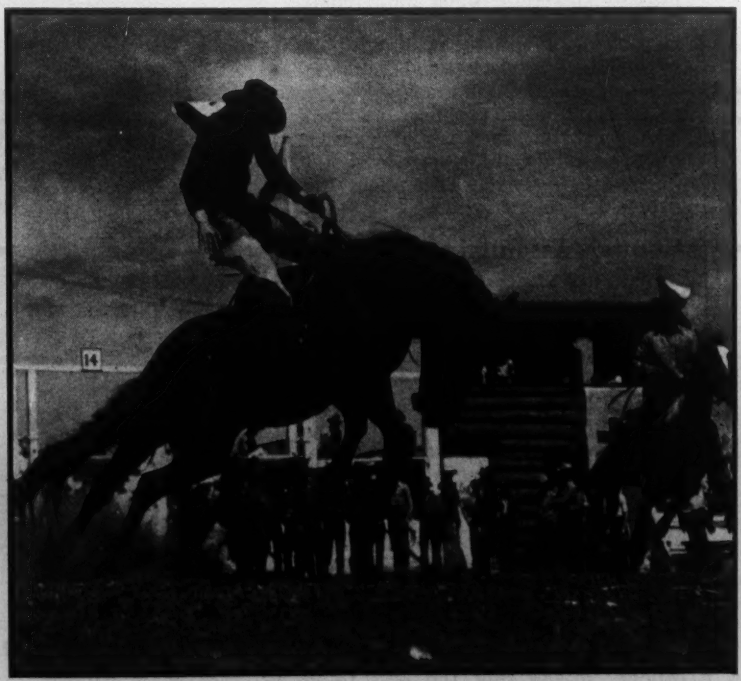
But even the Stampede hit a modern note! Cowboys essaying the difficult task of mastering a wild-eyed bronk at the same time attempted to sing "Home on the Range" through a rubber-padded microphone.

Photos—National Film Board

Alec One Spot and his sister Linda play with photographers' flash bulbs in the family tepee.



Riding a wild steer is like riding a whirlwind, but young Jackie Cook hung on to win.



Ride 'em, Cowboy! No, he's not standing up in his stirrups; the horse tossed him there. If free hand "touches leather," he's out.

It's no cinch to milk a wild cow, specially when you have to catch it first! "Elsie," we feel sure, wouldn't approve of this at all.

Labor Distinguishes Between Ownership and Management

By the RT. HON. HERBERT MORRISON, P.C., M.P.

Sharply critical of old-line "free enterprise," Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council in Britain's new Labor Government and himself regarded as a possible successor to Prime Minister Attlee, says that Labor wants "the free enterprise of the efficient managements, the technicians, the scientists, the foremen and the workmen," and believes that "the greatest menace to their free enterprise is that conception of free enterprise which puts industry under the dictatorship of owners and capitalists who are frequently inefficient and unimaginative."

Public ownership, Mr. Morrison asserts, will free management from its present shackles and will encourage enterprise.

London.

DURING the election there was a lot of nonsense talked about free enterprise by the leaders of the Conservative Party.

I have no objection to either freedom or enterprise. I believe in these things, as I think my record shows. It is because, in my view, much of capitalist free enterprise is destructive of freedom and enterprise, that I want the State to take a hand in promoting our industrial and economic efficiency.

I do not say that all the wartime direction of industry has been perfect, but I do say this: that, taking it by and large, it has given a better chance to the efficient managers, technicians and foremen in industry to have their head than they had before. The easy-going and the less efficient people have been "pushed around"—and they ought to be—but the lively and imaginative elements in industry have very often been given their head to a greater degree than their capitalist owners would otherwise have permitted. And the workpeople too have been given a chance to make their contribution to industrial efficiency. So it should be, for the worker at the bench can often spot imperfections in organization which might have missed the management. We have indeed, effected, though by no means fully, a healthy and vigorous cooperation between State, management and labor, in the public interest.

The new Labor Government will seek to develop this principle to a high point of vigor and imaginative liveliness, removing any survivals of irritants and red-tape as we go along. We want the free enterprise of the efficient managements, the technicians, the scientists, the foremen and the workmen. We believe that the greatest menace to their free enterprise is that conception of free enterprise which puts industry under the dictatorship of owners and capitalists who are frequently inefficient and unimaginative.

So when we are talking about free enterprise let us distinguish between ownership and management. Public ownership, properly organized, will free management from its present shackles and will encourage enterprise. Under public ownership, I would promote and reward the efficient and demote the inefficient. The rule should be advancement by effort and results; that should be the test.

There are plenty of municipal electricity undertakings which, for enterprise and service, knock many of the company electricity undertakings into a cocked hat.

After all, free enterprise has been tried, and a number of evil things have emerged from it — slumdom, poverty, unemployment, and all the evils associated with them. The slums and ugly and dreary housing to be seen for miles on end in our great cities, and sometimes festering our beautiful countryside, are essentially the results of so-called free enterprise; they are the result of letting a man "do as he likes with his own."

The sorry state of the mining industry is a notorious example of so-called free enterprise, and it is no use trying to blame that state of affairs on to wartime State control; that industry was in a thorough mess before the war. Our costs not only in coal mining, but in iron and steel and some other essential industries are well above American costs, despite the substantially higher wages which obtain in the United States.

Mustn't Go Back

What the free enterprise argument means is that its advocates want to get us back to the economics of the dreary and depressing years between the two wars.

Well, the free enterprisers achieved a great victory in 1918.

What happened? There was a short period of boom—artificial boom. Prices rocketed. As compared with October 1, 1918, the price of potatoes jumped 97 per cent by July, 1920; the price of flour moved up 94 per cent, by October, 1920; sugar 73 per cent, by June, 1920; tea 34 per cent and butter 33 per cent by November, 1920. Believe me, that disaster would have been repeated if the Tories had won this election.

The short boom was followed by a crash. I well remember it, for in November, 1920, I took up my first public office, that of Mayor of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney, and my first job was to raise a distress fund for the unemployed of the borough. A dreary business for a young Labor Mayor wanting to go ahead with municipal reconstruction!

The percentage of insured workers without jobs moved up from 2.8 in April, 1920, to 15.4 in March, 1921, and to 22.4 in June, 1921. There were 2,110,000 registered unemployed in June, 1921. Thousands upon thousands of ex-Servicemen were seeking alms in the streets. This would have happened again had the Conservatives been returned to power. The new Labor Government will see that it does not.

Housing is already our biggest headache. It was serious enough before the war, but bombing has made the situation much worse. We have to clear the slums, get rid of the near slums, wipe away the old dreary, inferior and monotonous housing, stretching through miles of streets of our great cities. We have to repair or replace the bomb-damaged or destroyed houses.

It is a terrific problem, and will strain all the energies of Government. Certain things are essential if we are to do our best about this problem.

Controls Essential

We must not be afraid to use controls so that we can get the necessary priorities and price control is respect of building trade materials. The State will organize, directly or through private factories, large-scale production of housing components. The Government will see to it that the building industry is efficient. If we do not do these things output will be inadequate; costs will soar.

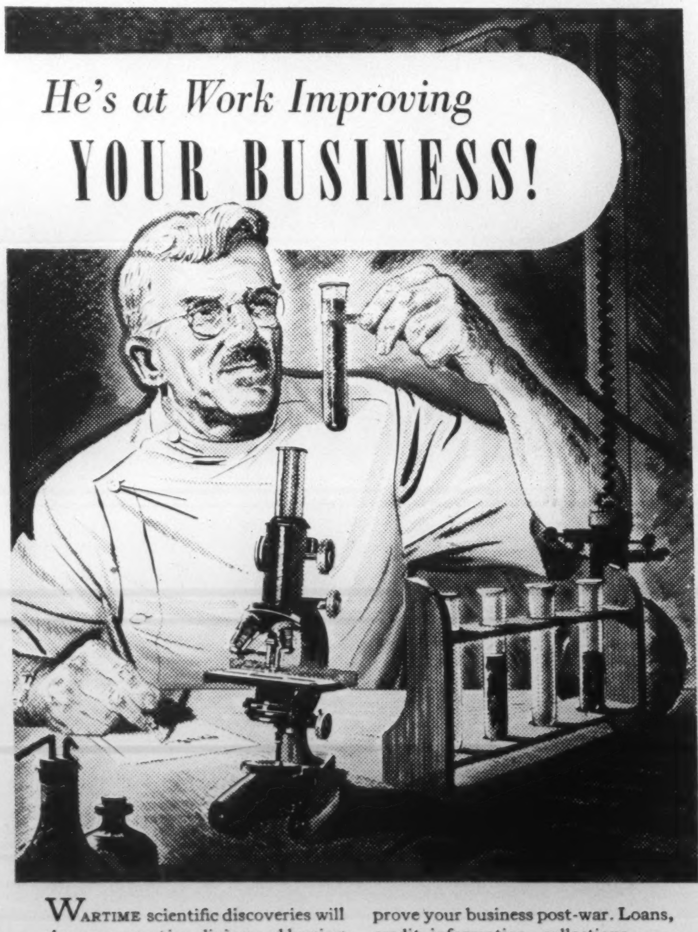
This indeed is exactly what happened after the last war, as everybody in local government who went through that period knows. Yet there are light-hearted, foolish people in high places going about the country saying that the best thing we can do about housing is to leave it to free enterprise. These doctrinaires are living in cuckooland. It is time they learned the facts, read the history of 1918 onwards and came down to earth.

Without controls the building rings would force up prices as they did before; without a Government department to set about housing, in the spirit the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Aircraft Production at their best set about the production of munitions and aircraft, we should be sunk, and the returning Servicemen wanting to set up home would be bitterly disillusioned.

The same is true of furniture, of which there is a grave shortage. As in housing, "first things first" must be the order of the day. Priorities must be determined so that the furniture for the new homes can be supplied at reasonable prices, and not diverted to meet the fanciful desires of the well-to-do or the making of luxury furniture for the offices of big business. In furniture, the Government must see that much the same job is done as for housing.

It must control timber and other raw materials so as to stipulate the necessary priorities; fix prices, and see that the furniture is produced economically and that shoddy is not palmed off on the newly-weds. Homes without furniture, or homes with shoddy and expensive furniture, really will not do for the returning Service people.

These are but two of the many tasks the new Labor Government will tackle in its program to provide full employment and a square deal for everyone.



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Myth #1

If you have the symptoms, you *must* have the disease.

That's not true! Such symptoms as pain or a feeling of oppression in the chest, shortness of breath, rapid or irregular heartbeat, *may* be signs of heart trouble, but frequently come from other sources.

Consult your doctor if these symptoms occur. His diagnosis, aided when necessary by the fluoroscope and electrocardiograph, may enable him to reassure you that you have *not* heart trouble.

Myth #2

If you're going to get it... you're going to get it.

That's not true! Everyone, particularly those over 40, can do much to forestall heart disease by following these rules:

1. Exercise regularly, but moderately. **2.** Keep your weight down. If overweight, *bring* it down. **3.** Get plenty of sleep—8 hours a night for most people. **4.** Eat moderately. Be moderate in use of tobacco or stimulants. **5.** Have a yearly examination by your doctor. Follow his advice.

Myth #3

If you have heart disease you will be a permanent invalid.

That's not true! Thousands of people who have heart disease are leading useful and nearly normal lives by following their doctor's advice.

There's a lot of truth in the expression, "To live a long life, start taking care of a bad heart early."

For helpful information concerning your heart, send for the Metropolitan's free booklet, "Protecting Your Heart." Address your request to Booklet Dept., 85T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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Ireland's Border Gave R.A.F. Much Trouble

By RICHARD THOMPSON

Members of the R.A.F. stationed close to the frontier between Northern Ireland and Eire found themselves on occasions in the centre of Irish political and religious feuds which flared up dangerously at the slightest kindling, so that when a member of the I.R.A. was hanged for murdering a policeman, the writer found himself involved in a series of events which might easily have ended disastrously.

GREAT Britain had her border "bad-lands" during the war years. With the lifting of censorship in Ireland and England, something can now be told of the serpentine frontier between Ulster and Eire, the loosely-guarded border where a little skull-duggery was the order of the day and which for the unwary British serviceman "foreigner" sometimes had the lethal promise of an electrified fence.

During the war the old Irish religious and political friction was at times aggravated by economic prosperity, breaking out particularly along the border with certain youths seeking to emulate the legendary feats of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, and on more than one occasion Allied soldiers and airmen found themselves involved.

Late in 1942 I was officer commanding a small R.A.F. station at remote Crossmaglen, County Armagh, just 200 yards from the border. Trouble for us began when a confessed member of the I.R.A. was hanged in Belfast for the murder of a policeman. Until then our relations with most local Irishmen had been pleasant, at least on the surface.

But on this day the border became alive with the threat of "reprisals". At midday two policemen, bruised and battered, staggered into the village. While patrolling below the R.A.F. station they had been ambushed by a gang of 30 men armed with tommy-guns who had sprayed their car with bullets.

The hold-up men had identified themselves as members of the I.R.A. from the south. They refrained from killing the police they said, because they wanted them to return with a warning. The warning was that we—the R.A.F.—were next on the list.

My colleague and I were ordered to carry revolvers. Many of our former friends in the village began to pass us by without a greeting—"the British" of the bloody 1920's were once again in occupation.

A few weeks later trouble broke out anew. One of the village men engaged in the highly-profitable business of smuggling rationed goods across the frontier was shot. The policeman who fired at the smuggler's car when it failed to halt at night had never before used a Sten gun, but the R.A.F. were known to have offered to train the police and hostility grew.

More than 1,000 persons flocked to the village for the funeral, and a "wake" lasting two days was held. The police stayed indoors, and the R. A. F. went about its business.

Midnight Warning

In November I received a dramatic midnight warning—the local branch of the I.R.A. at Dundalk, on the south side of the border, were planning to burn my station.

How the police were informed must even now remain secret. By the time I had doubled our slender guard, however, two unused huts outside the perimeter were burning. It was another "demonstration" by the I. R. A., the hit-and-run tactics repeated all along the border in the blowing-up of customs huts, the slugging of policemen on lonely roads, and the cutting of military telephone wires.

For nearly a month nothing sensational happened in our lovely countryside. There was the arrest of two tipsy youths for singing "The Soldiers' Song," the anthem of the I.R.A., and reports from other places on the border of British guns and ammunition "disappearing," but these were routine.

As Christmas neared I decided it was time for a gesture of friendship. Our 50 airmen organized the first dance seen in the district in years. But in excess of patriotic zeal they tactlessly hung an enormous Union Jack inside the village hall.

By the time I arrived half-a-dozen youths were calling other men off the floor in protest at the presence of the British flag—this was on United Kingdom territory—which had not been seen in Crossmaglen since 1921.

Soon half the hall were shouting anti-British slogans: "Take down the Protestant rag!" and "Me Brither died on his knees for that thing!" The flag came down in a concerted rush by about 20 men. My colleague and I made speeches that could not be heard. The dance broke up. Local police, when summoned, made a great display of guns but that was all.

Against all my instincts I decided not to restore the flag. It was a question of matching "loss of face" against the possibility of having to account for a couple of bodies. Most I. R. A. men went armed.

From headquarters came praise for "coolness and restraint" in leaving the flag down. It was evident that even in Belfast they knew something of the situation of the border.

At a trial which followed six villagers I identified were heavily fined; on official advice I intervened to save them from prison sentences. A two-year ban on all political activity was passed on the district under pain of internment.

Not revealed at the trial was the fact that I had received a verbal warning from two "emissaries" of the I. R. A. that if I named the guilty men it would be my last official act. The threat was never carried out. One thing the I. R. A. and its sympathizers feared was the prospect of spending the remainder of a profitable war in internment.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Dominion Will Do Its Postwar Job With or Without Cooperation

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE biggest news to come out of the press interview which the Minister of Justice gave last Friday on the forthcoming conference of governments was not the details of the agenda, nor the proposed procedure, much of which had been forecast with considerable accuracy in the press. Rather it was a statement of policy which Mr. Louis St. Laurent made in response to an inquiry by one of the correspondents. Did the calling of this conference, the reporter asked, mean that Canada was bankrupt unless it could obtain the cooperation of the provincial governments?

In other language, would failure next week throw Ottawa into its old pre-war paralysis arising out of the divided jurisdiction of the federal system?

The Minister came back fast and very positively. What he said in effect was this: This country has a big job to do. First it has its obligation to maintain high employment and a high national income. Second, within that general condition, it has the special obligation to bring the boys home from the wars, find homes for them to live in, and assist them to become re-oriented in civil life.

The job is there, said the Minister, and we are going to do it. We should like to have the cooperation of all levels of government, because some of the things we shall have to do will be more agreeable that way. But—and here is the key point—we are going to do it anyway.

Just so that there could be no misapprehension as to what he was driving at, he recalled Hon. J. L. Ilsley's address to the 1941 conference after it had become apparent that an agreement about tax sources would not be concluded. The Minister of Finance, he said, had made it quite plain that very large revenues had to be raised, and that he would proceed to see they were raised, whether the provinces cooperated or not.

Not that the general tone of the Minister's remarks was in any sense truculent. Quite the contrary. He emphasized the fact that the meeting was to be democratic and conciliatory, and that the direction it would take would depend on the decisions of a steering committee on which all parties would be represented. The government, he said, had carefully refrained from preparing any cut-and-dried program to put before the provinces on a "take it or leave it" basis. The Dominion Government would read its brief, in sections, each Minister introducing his own pertinent proposals. Then all the provinces would be invited to make submissions or observations. When the steering committee was set up, and not before, the details of subsequent procedure would be settled.

No Love Feast?

One of the correspondents asked, a bit sceptically, "You don't expect a love feast, do you?" Mr. St. Laurent did not say Yes or No, though he drew a hopeful parallel with the San Francisco conference. And he had one good bit of news to report. All provinces had been cooperating for months in one of the most important preparations for the conference, the assembling of complete public finance records. This exceeds the cooperation given the 1937 Royal Commission even in its early "honeymoon" days. There were two provinces even then which either refused from the beginning to supply statistics or soon found reasons for stopping them, and a third province became uncooperative before the report was completed.

It may seem so obvious to the average reader that the Ottawa government should provide leadership in the coming years that he may wonder why a point is made of it at all. But there is no doubt that after the last war the Dominion Government did abdicate, and that the Mackenzie King administration must assume a large part of the responsibility, even though it did not come into office until December, 1921. It was, after all, in office, with one small break, until 1930, and it is a striking feature of those nine years how persistently the Dominion Government sought to return to the "normalcy" of pre-1914 days,—as though it did not recognize that the First Great War had subtly revolutionized all things.

There were, of course, extenuating circumstances. Until 1926 the Liberals had not an effective overall majority in the House. They inherited a very heavy war debt from the previous administration, including some loans owed outside the country. The tax system was inadequate. The National Railways were a heavy new burden. When the authority of the war had gone, the Dominion Government found itself deprived of important powers by decisions of the courts.

Having said all that, it is clear now that Ottawa failed in that decade to offer the country the leadership which was demanded by events. The late J. W. Dafoe, who was not given to using language lightly, nor to criticizing the Liberal Government unless he thought they deserved it, wrote, late in 1930, the following sentence in an article in *Queen's Quarterly*:

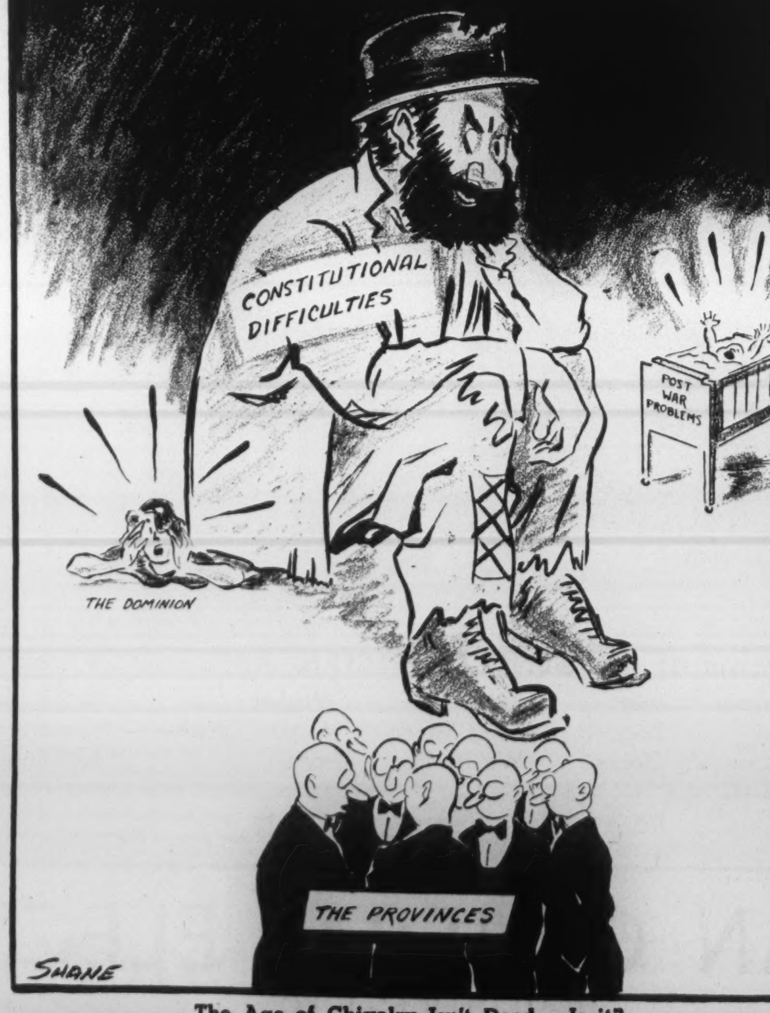
"A state of deadlock, certain to have the most serious consequences both to the unity and prosperity of Canada, can only be averted by the Dominion Parliament rejecting the spirit of abdication which has been so much in evidence among its leaders, and taking up again its duty to give this country the necessary lead when circumstances call for a forward step."

No Such Spirit Now

The spirit of Mr. St. Laurent's remarks last Friday suggests that no such spirit of defeatism permeates the present cabinet. Of course, we are still buoyed up by the moral authority and unity of the war, and it may not be so easy to lead in the enervating atmosphere which may follow two or three years of peace. At the moment, anyway, the watchword is Excelsior, whether the provinces play ball all the way, or whether they don't.

It would hardly be in keeping with Mr. St. Laurent's courteous attitude of insisting that nothing rigid or arbitrary would be proposed next week, to suggest that a continuation of the tax agreements looks like one of the firm objectives of the conference. But that, I fancy, is how his remarks on the subject should be construed. It seems fairly clear that when the government reads out its tax proposals, they will contain the offer that if the provinces will continue to stay out of the income tax field (and possibly the succession duty field, excepting perhaps small estates) they will be guaranteed a generous *quid pro quo* along lines adopted several years ago. And without trying to wield a big stick (the Minister specifically repudiated any idea that the government was even carrying one) the logic of accepting such a *quid pro quo* so long as income taxes are anything like the current level, must appeal to most if not all of the provincial premiers and provincial treasurers.

The fact that every one of the provincial governments has accepted the invitation to come is, of course, a good omen. A combination of patriotic spirit and shrewd horse-sense hardly gives them any alternative, perhaps. But they have shown a cooperative spirit to date. It will be very interesting to study the performance of the several participants next week. The plenary sessions will be held in the House of Commons, press and public will be admitted, there will be a full "Hansard" of proceedings, and it looks like a good show.



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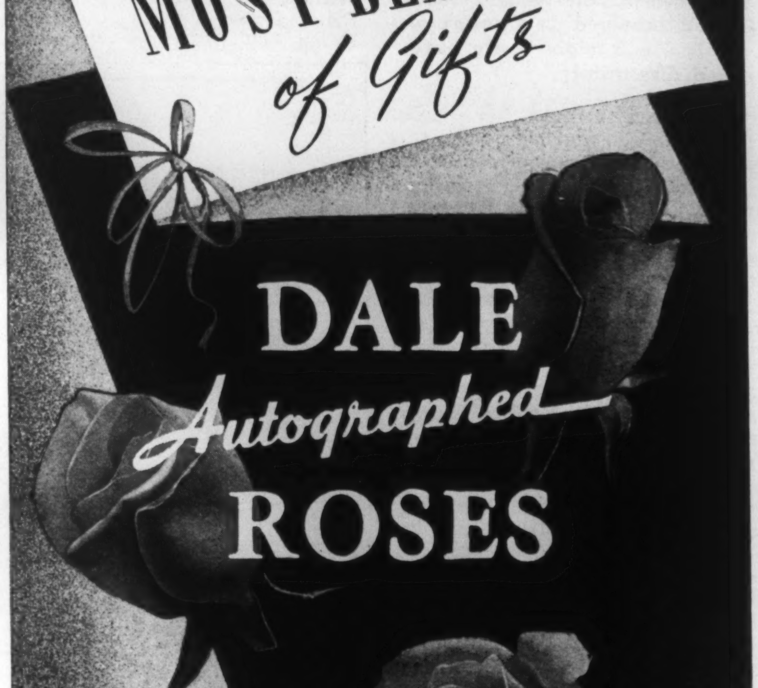
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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

New Rulers of Great Britain Are Men of Courage and Experience

By B. K. SANDWELL

WHEN we speak of the new Government of Great Britain as a Socialist government, we must bear in mind that all its key men are trade union men. It is a Trade Union Socialist Government. It is not a Socialist Government of the kind that Mr. Norman Thomas would provide in the United States in the inconceivable event of his being elected President. It is not even a Socialist Government of the kind that Mr. Coldwell would provide if he had a majority in the Canadian House of Commons, for the younger Canadian trade unions which form a large part of his following are a very different animal from the ancient trade unions of Great Britain.

It is the personal quality of some four or five key men in the British Labor Party which will determine the quality of the new Government of Great Britain. I have met all of these men, except Sir Stafford Cripps, at different social occasions, sometimes of a rather intimate character, and the impression they made upon me was one of extreme practicality and common sense. It is quite true that Mr. Clement Attlee is not an impressive person either in conversation or in oratory. He is not so much a leader as a holder together of leaders, in a young party which is in process of growing into cohesion; this quality is extremely important and may be more desirable in the head of the party than personal brilliance or the capacity to engage the public attention. He is a good light conversationalist, fond of telling stories, whose points however are usually not too subtle, and he has all the necessary self-confidence for a Prime Minister.

Churchill's Lieutenant

His position in relation to his Government will be a good deal like that of Mr. Bracken during his premiership in Manitoba. He has to hold together a very diversified bunch of people representing all sorts of elements ranging from doctrinaire socialists who are near communists, to very conservative old trade union groups. The election results are some indication of the success with which he has done this during the last few years; he has a shrewd intuitive sense of what the public is thinking, and is probably one of the few people in Britain who were not greatly surprised at the size of the Labor majority. The public saw little of his special quality during the lifetime of the Coalition Government because the part of imparting cohesion to that amazingly mixed body seemed to belong to Mr. Churchill, but Mr. Attlee is generally credited with having been a very useful lieutenant to the Prime Minister in the matter of keeping Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison from tearing one another's hair.

Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison are much bigger figures than Mr. Attlee, and each of them has a following of people who think that he would be a much better Prime Minister, which does not necessarily follow. Those who are afraid that a Labor Government in Great Britain marks the way to serfdom should hear Mr. Bevin on his favourite subject of the necessity of democracy and the hatefulness of dictatorship. He is a lifelong trade unionist, and was one of the organizers of the general strike of 1926. He has no particular fear of revolution, but the kind of revolution that he wants is not in the political sphere but strictly in the economic. Among his convictions is the idea that not only does good workmanship make good wages, but good wages make good workmanship.

He believes that most of the economic changes that have taken place in Great Britain during the war were desirable in themselves, and should be maintained in peace; and this was indeed the real issue between the two major parties in the election, the Conservatives maintaining that as much as possible of the wartime controls should be ditched, and the Labor party maintaining that as much as could be retained without the sacrifice of essential freedoms should be retained. The mass of the workers, who by and large have profited substantially by the controls, seem to have voted for their retention, which is not altogether surprising.

Mr. Bevin has long maintained that discipline in industry should not rest upon the power of the employer to dismiss the worker. Not long ago he said: "A factor that is becoming apparent is that you get better discipline and loyalty with fear of dismissal removed than you do by the threat of it." Such a man can talk to the electors about Full Employment with sincerity and effectiveness, because he has no reservations at the back of his mind about the need for a Pool of Unemployment to keep the workers interested in their jobs for fear of falling into it.

Foreign Office Critic

Ernest Bevin was the supremely obvious nominee for the post of Foreign Secretary. The workers of the nation are now an important if not the dominant factor in almost every government with which Great Britain will have relations, and for twenty years Mr. Bevin has been convinced that the progress of labor must be achieved mainly in the international sphere. He has been a persistent critic of the Foreign Office on the single ground that there was no liaison between it and labor. He particularly resented its attitude towards the International Labor Office. "Those who have been to Geneva have seen the unfortunate impression which has been created in the minds of representatives from other countries that Britain was against them. The Foreign Office, the League and the Secretariat and other superior persons have looked upon this institution (the I. L. O.) and the Labor Assemblies as a sort of 'poor brother' who was always with them. Such an attitude of mind must be abolished. The future government of the world will pass more and more into the hands of ordinary folk."

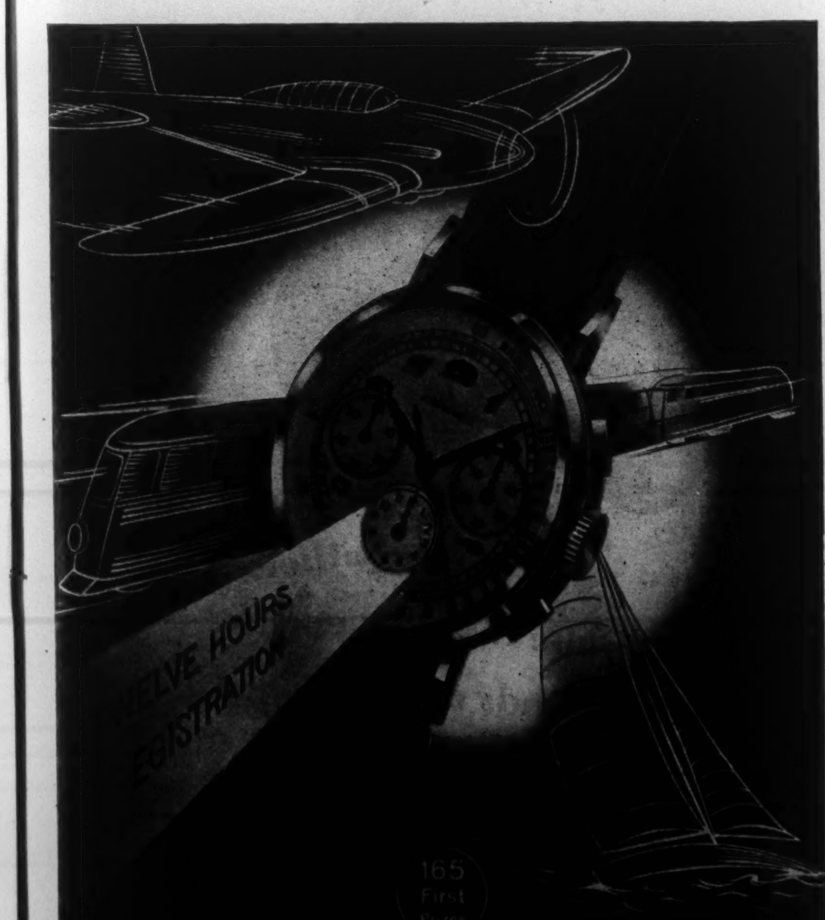
His international contacts have been extensive and have ranged over many years, but they have been almost entirely in the realm of labor, and have had very little to do with protocol and drawing rooms and Windsor uniforms. The idea that he will be unduly subservient to Russia is, I think. a mistake. He is more likely to put a fresh heart into those nations which are striving to maintain in Europe a democracy on a working-class basis as against the totalitarianism of the Communist party; but I cannot suggest that that is likely to lead him to show any great affection for the London Poles.

Liked By Canadians

Herbert Morrison is a much more experienced parliamentarian than Bevin, having entered the House in 1923, and been Minister of Transport in the Labor Government of 1929-31. He too is an office man in the Labor movement, but he has been associated with the officers of the party rather than with those of a trade union. A Londoner by training if not by birth, he knows almost everybody in the metropolis, and is especially popular with Canadians, who like him for his practical and businesslike mind and his entire absence of side. He is as ardent a democrat as Bevin, and was subject to violent attack when as Home Secretary he refused to keep Mosley in internment after his health had been impaired and he had ceased to be a danger to the state. Morrison put up a very good case for the theory that the power of internment should not be used beyond the limits of absolute necessity, and eventually public opinion came round to his view.

After the election, Morrison expressed his satisfaction with the result and his views as to the future in language which might have been interpreted as meaning that no other party but Labor should ever be allowed to form a Government in Great Britain. This would be tantamount to a political revolution, as it would mean the abandonment of the theory of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. But I am quite certain, from what I know of Mr. Morrison, that that was not his intent. What he probably did mean was that the Labor must so conduct itself, and so educate the voters, that no other party would ever come into power upon a platform of undoing the measures for social security and for the democratization of industry which have already been largely achieved during the war, and which the Labor party aims to have accepted as the normal conditions of British economic life.

As Lord President of the Council and Leader in the House of Commons, Morrison will obviously have a major part in both the formulation and the exposition of the party policies. Sir Stafford Cripps, as President of the Board of Trade, will have the difficult task of inducing the businessmen of Great Britain to like the business policies of the new Government. Hugh Dalton, who goes to the Exchequer, is reputed to be a man of great determination who loves fighting opposition; he will have plenty. The appointment of men of great firmness of character to these two key economic positions indicates that the new Government is intensely serious about its economic policies. There can be little doubt that the Bank of England, the mines, and possibly also the railways, will speedily be nationalized. And everybody will probably be surprised to find out how little difference the change will make.



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Seven Ages of Modern Man Come in Terms of Locomotion

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

OUR family car was middle-aged when the war started and though every part is worn and protesting by this time, it still manages by some miracle of cohesion to hold together and even to run. It won't start on cold days or damp days or days when the wind is from the east. But when the temperature rises or the wind shifts the ancient motor usually picks up and we are on our way. Once started it carries us where we want to go, passing the splendid 1940 models that are stalled with flat tires by the way.

Our engine and tires have been cherished over the war years to the neglect of every other part, for by this time it is more important to us to get where we are going than to make a good impression while travelling. The right front door will respond only to a series of manipulations as intricate and exact as the combination of a safe in a national bank. The horn which was once proud and commanding now has a remote and anguished squeak like the sound of an ancient sheep that has stepped on a land-mine in a distant field. It won't sound at all in cold or wet weather, but since the motor won't start either under these circumstances this doesn't trouble us.

The tail-light is capricious and irresponsible and has to be checked at intervals every time we go out after dark. Our car is always in danger of involving us with the law and never does, just as it is always on the point of breaking down in every part and still contrives miraculously to hold together.

In its time it has carried children of all ages, cats with their litters, goldfish, tadpoles together with a large share of the natural environment, and once during a threatened coal crisis a stack of cordwood from the country. The interior shows it and guests when asked to join us usually spread newspapers on the back seat before sitting down. "It will get you there anyway," we tell them. And somehow it always does.

In spite of its years of loyal service we have no affection for our car. We have never given it a pet name and would part with it gladly tomorrow if we could get anything better. We don't love it but we cherish it. When special demands have to be made on it—e.g. when it is required to carry us the sixty miles to camp—it is taken to the garage and solicitously tuned up in every part, just as the aged Marshall Petain was said to be specially "activated" by his physicians when a public performance was required of him.

LIKE the Marshall, our car is senile, exasperating and unloved, but must for purely progmatic reasons be preserved from dissolution at every cost. We will continue to cherish it as long as it continues to run, or as long at any rate as it continues to pull us farther than we are compelled to push it.

Recently a radio performer gave a dramatic presentation of the seven ages of man and did it entirely in terms of wheels. The hero of his sketch went from go-cart to kiddie-car to scooter to bicycle, and through an ascending series of motor-cars, with the curve descending at last to the final stage, the wheel-chair.

This is the modern version of Locomotive man, the only type whose life-history presents a definite pattern stage by stage. For if you attempt a neat system of divisions in the life of any other type—the Religious Man, the Economic Man, the Political Man, even the Common man—the stages dissolve and alternate and the analysis breaks down. Only the Locomotive man finds solutions perfectly contrived for his convenience with every advancing decade.

The Religious Man shifts from faith to skepticism to faith, with every shade of faltering and exaltation in between. The Economic Man, if he is very rich or very poor lives at one level of experience through his whole life. If the very rich become poor they continue to live on the memory of their former splendor. If the poor man becomes rich his imagination is always tinged with the thoughts of his early struggles and penury. But the possessor of a scooter never reverts even in thought to his kiddie-car, or the owner of a bicycle to a scooter. At every stage in the life of the Locomotive Man the cycle closes and is left behind.

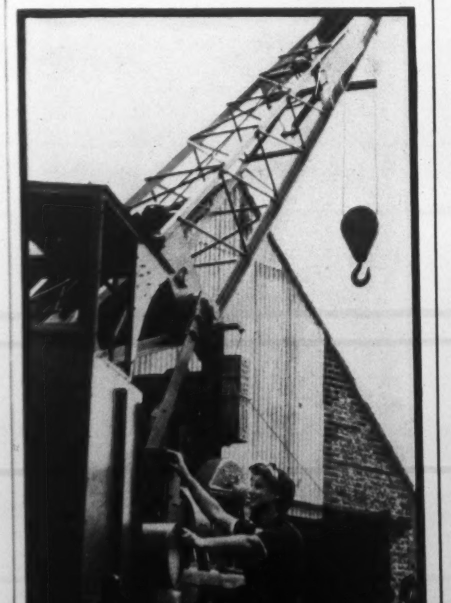
The Political Man goes through a variety of stages passing from anarchy to submission to left wing rebellion and on through mild liberalism that changes and hardens at last into the rigid conservatism and petulant anarchy of old age. But even here the lines that separate left from right tend to blur and conflict at every stage; for the Political Man is the most self-contradictory of all creatures. The totalitarian with his passionate belief in the brotherhood of man is the first one to deny his brother man the comfort of free speech. The ardent conservative who longs to suppress collectivism in every form is often the most eloquent in defence of civil liberties. The Labor member accepts a peerage, the Liberal crosses the floor to become a Tory.

As for the Common Man, no one seems to be quite sure that he even exists. If he does exist however it is reasonably certain that he is the Locomotive Man who wants above everything else to go on wheels—wheels that travel farther and go faster at every stage of his life.

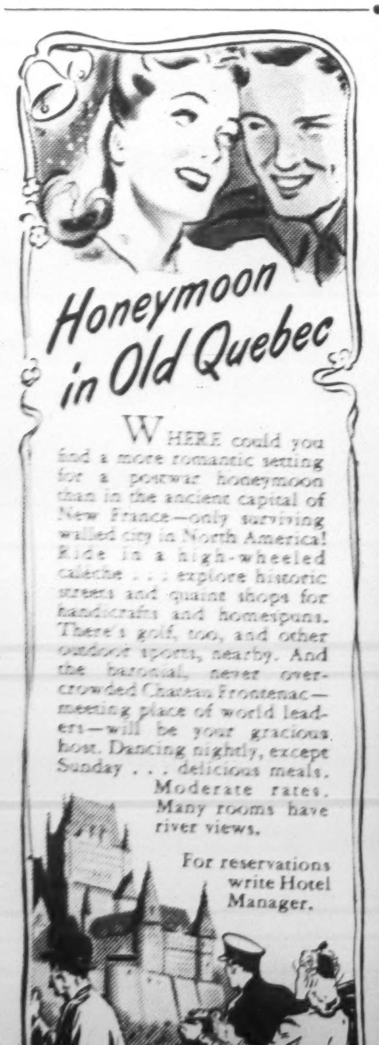
SHAKESPEARE describes the seven ages of man in terms dominated largely by the senses and imagination. "The infant mewling and puking in its nurse's arms" . . . "the whining school-boy with his satchel" . . . "the lover sighing like furnace with a woful ballad" . . . the justice "with fair round belly with good capon lined" . . . down to the last stage of all, "second childishness and mere oblivion, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

But Shakespeare, living before the age of mechanical transportation, was content, since he knew no better, to let his imagination travel while his body stayed at home. Would Shakespeare have thought the Locomotive Man worth writing about? Or would he, obsessed by the urgency for continual locomotion himself, have thought it worth while to write at all? A political column perhaps, or an eye-witness report jotted down while rushing from one area of devastation to another in a jeep. But not high tragedy or pure incandescent poetry, because that requires time and solitude and sitting still for oblivious hours in a single place.

The pictures of the postwar car are beginning to appear in the magazines and they look solid and familiar and wonderful, and not as we had been led to fear like something created out of soap-film and set on wheels. Maybe the Locomotive Man is a poor creature, rushed and addled and inferior both in construction and intelligence to the machine he drives. But isn't that all the more reason for wanting to have one of one's own?



English Wrens continue in many of the heavy tasks usually considered men's work. Here a Wren climbs into the cab of a huge loading crane.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Soviet Secret Weapon Ferapont Golovaty

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

What are the secrets of Russian victory? One, says Mr. Davies, is the Russian man—men like Ferapont Golovaty.

Collective farmer Golovaty, as his contribution to the war gave an airplane. When it was shot down he gave another.

He gave it to keep his "oak tree growing."

Moscow, By Mail.

FOR ages writers and social scientists will delve into the secrets of Russian victories, of Russian victory. What has made this victory possible, after all? Some say weapons—Russian, or those we supplied. Others say that space and weather were responsible. Still others think that the Russian social system has made German defeat inevitable. Probably elements of all these are in the structure of victory. But to this correspondent the corner stone of Russian victory is the Russian man. Ferapont Golovaty is a good example. . .

This was the hardest time of the war—winter 1942. The enemy was at Stalingrad. Millions of men were locked in historic combat. The Allies were still in England. Germany looked almost all-powerful. In London, Churchill, his confidence in victory never failing, could only promise blood, sweat and tears. One evening a group of collective farm peasants from the farm *Stakhanovite*, near the Volga, met in a peasant *Izba* to discuss the war. The front wasn't very far away.

Freedom Would Go

The assembled men and women, weary and toilworn, were grim. there were few young people, many old folks and adolescents. The speaker, the "agitator", used simple words to describe the situation: "the motherland is in danger, the enemy is trying to get to the Volga. He may even get here, to the farmstead *Stepnoy*. Then goodbye land—he will take it away. Goodbye freedom—he will deprive you of it. Goodbye home and property—he will ruin and rob it. Then, death or slavery that is worse than death.

"We all know it," the "agitator" went on, as the faces about him became more and more serious, "we all know it: wherever the German's been he has stolen everything, ruined everything. He is fierce. He is bestial. Our army is good. But the German has been preparing for a long time. He has more tanks and planes than we have. We must beat the German by the power of our fire, by the quantity of our metal, our steel. We must beat the German in these things as we now beat him by our bravery, our valor, our heroism."

The tired faces looked at the speaker. How? How? they inquired without words. What can we do?

"What can you do?" the speaker responded. "You can give money with which to build machines. Collect a hundred thousand rubles, send your delegates to the airplane plant, buy a plane and write on it yourselves in letters that everyone can see 'From the Collective Farmers of *Stakhanovite*—a Gift to the Front'."

Beekeeper Speaks

A good idea, the farmers thought. They began to subscribe. They called out numbers, understanding of course that two or more zeros were to be added after them. Suddenly from the rear came the thick, bass voice of Ferapont Golovaty, farm beekeeper.

"And what if I alone should buy a plane; what could I write on it?"

The speaker smiled: "Whatever you wish."

The unexpected query of the beekeeper Golovaty was taken for a joke. Someone shouted: "Golovaty, I challenge you to equal my subscription. I give fifteen hundred rubles."

The clean shaven, bald, broad shouldered Golovaty thought a while. "No," he replied, "I don't accept, I am going to buy my own plane . . . for a hundred thousand." Laughter met these words. Who could believe that a beekeeper could have a hundred thousand rubles to spend.

But Golovaty had it all figured out. But what about the wife, what would she say? You know how women are. Somewhat uncertainly Ferapont plodded home. He decided not to broach the question directly, to get at it in a roundabout way.

"I guess we'll have to part, old lady," he told his wife Maria Tarasovna.

"Why?" she asked in astonishment.

"I must go to Saratov."

"Why?"

"To buy a plane."

"What plane?"

"My own. It costs a hundred thousand."

Maria Tarasovna looked at Ferapont with compassion. She touched his head: Cold. She looked at his eyes: Clear. "You've gone off your mind," she said. "A hundred thousand indeed!"

Then Ferapont explained his plan to Maria Tarasovna. He painted a wonderful picture before her. "Just think," he said, "Here is the front. And up above you, see, in the sky, speeds a plane. And on the fuselage you can see the letters: "To the front from Ferapont Golovaty.' A name which you won't meet anywhere else in Russia. Our son Stepan and our sons-in-law will look up from the trenches and will know at once who gave the plane."

The picture appealed to Maria Tarasovna. But a hundred thousand! Where is one to get so much money? True, there are the savings, and then some honey can be sold, and some hoped-for purchases delayed. And the money will go for a good cause.

Next day Ferapont set out on his journey. With him he took enough food for a few days and a bag with money. A hundred thousand in paper bills isn't a joke when it comes out of savings put together ruble by ruble.

In Saratov Ferapont was invited to visit the Secretary of the Communist Party. In the reception room he was asked for his shuba and the bag—for the checkroom. "I'll take the bag with me, if you don't mind," he said. The checkroom girl looked at him: "Why, what have you inside?" "Samples, my dear," he said all in smiles, "Samples."

In the secretary's office Ferapont inquired: "Where can I buy this airplane. It's not sold in the marketplace, I guess."

"Well, no, but we'll find one just the same."

Bought Another Plane

The rest is a legend by now. Ferapont was taken to an aircraft plant, picked out his own plane, saw painted on it his own name and then asked that the plane be given to his countryman Yeremin. Yeremin made good use of Ferapont's gift. He shot down nine "Messers" in fourteen months, and when the plane wore out Ferapont bought him another one.

Many great reporters sought out Ferapont since he became so famous in the land. Many asked the same questions: "Why, why, did you spend all your money to buy the plane?" They expected, I suppose, carefully selected, flowery phrases. But none like that came from Ferapont Golovaty. Only plain country talk in Russian peasant language.

"My artel—my cooperative—my collective farm," he said in the sonorous rich voice of the Volga farmer, "is an oak tree. A storm broke out, some leaves blew off, the top bent its proud head a bit, but the tree stood firm, held in place by its thick roots. The oak tree straightens out again after every storm and stubbornly grows. That's how it is," he said. He gave to keep his oak tree growing.

Golovaty is not new in Russian history. Centuries ago in Russian history, in the time of grave troubles, with the country falling apart under blows of foes inside and out, the merchant Kuzma Minin rose out of the people to save the land. Golovaty is the Minin of today. Because there were so many like him, Russia was saved and earned her victory.

He can drop a tree on a handkerchief

City dwellers seldom see the men who swing sharp axes in our great forests. There are thousands of them, colorful and skilled in their jobs. Throughout five years of war, the men in the woods have stepped up the pace to meet the world's urgent need for pulpwood products.

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Canada's part in the war would have been curtailed in many ways if pulp and paper supplies had not been forthcoming. But the industry and its workers have met the need. Despite shortages of men, hydropower and materials, the Canadian industry has not only maintained its pre-war output but has managed to provide substantial *increases* through the five years of war.

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Even I Had A Place In the Nazi's Files

By REX FROST

In the spring of 1939 Mr. Frost had a strange experience with the Gestapo files (Germany's).

A Nazi official greeted him, file in hand . . . the file of the Conservative organizer in Ontario. A case of mistaken identity. But that was all right. They had Mr. Frost, too, along with practically everybody else in the world.

AT SOME time, I suppose, it happens to everybody. But when it happened to me, frankly, I was at first taken aback, then fighting mad, then very intrigued about the whole thing.

I had travelled four thousand miles odd to meet a certain celebrity—then was presented only to his Adjutant. He greeted me cordially and smilingly. Then his face clouded. He had mistaken my identity. I was not the man he expected. He had been given the wrong file!

There was in Central Berlin in the early spring of 1939, a narrow thoroughfare known as the Mauerstrasse.

Quite in contrast to the architectural splendour and breadth of the nearby Unter den Linden and Wilhelmstrasse, the Mauerstrasse was flanked by a number of old-fashioned buildings whose stone facades were blackened and weatherbeaten. The brass name plates at their entrances flashed with a brightness which served only to emphasize the dingy austerity of the surroundings.

The middle of the block was distinguished by a building which bore no decorative name plate . . . just a street number.

Two armed guards stood statuesquely at attention in the doorway. As I approached, one of them came to life.

"Heil Hitler," he snapped briskly, and reached for my "pass". This he scanned meticulously.

Records on Canadians

An orderly in uniform ran briskly across the foyer of the building.

"Heil Hitler"—"you wish to see the Minister? Come this way." I was escorted to a desk behind which was seated a white-haired, much beribboned commissionaire. In the background hung a huge Nazi swastika. The veteran sprang abruptly to attention.

"Heil Hitler," he ejaculated, then glancing at the pass added, "you will please fill out this form in duplicate."

While I busied myself, the commissionaire used the telephone.

"The Minister will be unable to see you today," he remarked to me a minute later, "but his Adjutant, Herr von Freund, will give you the information you require."

He looked over the forms I had just completed, stamped one of them, and handed it back to me, with the observation, "You will need that in order to leave the building."

The orderly conducted me up a long flight of stairs, on the upper landing of which was a closed door. He tapped out a signal with the metal knocker. A similar response came from within. Then the door slowly opened and we passed through, down a long corridor and into a well furnished room.

"We will wait here for Herr von Freund," said the orderly. "You wish to read a paper?" . . . and he selected from a pile of newspapers, a copy of the London *Daily Mail*.

A few minutes later, a smiling figure stood in the doorway. "Come in, Mr. Frost," said Herr von Freund. As we lit cigarettes he explained the Minister's regrets that he would not be able to see me today. I was disappointed. I had hoped to have a personal chat with Dr. Goebbels.

However, I had learned from experience that in foreign countries junior officials of state are the men to interview if you want information. The big fellows at the top have limited time to give you. When you do see them, they say very little.

"So you were the organizer of the Conservative Party in Ontario during the last election, Mr. Frost?" began Von Freund.

"No, no," I said, "I think you're mistaken . . . you're thinking of Cecil Frost, from Lindsay, Ontario . . . I'm Rex Frost, the radio broadcaster, from Toronto . . . no relation."

Von Freund glanced quickly at the file on his desk, then reached for a buzzer. He made a few notes on a piece of paper, then when a girl appeared, handed it to her. In less than a minute a blue envelope was placed in the Adjutant's hands.

"I'm sorry for the mistake," he said, "this is the right file."

"I'm rather intrigued to know that I'm on your secret files," I ventured.

"Secret files," he repeated, "there's nothing secret about them. They're mostly newspaper and magazine clippings. Just a record of what people are saying about Germany abroad.

It was rather a strange feeling to sit in a German government office and watch a man shake out of a file, a number of clippings from the Toronto *Star, Telegram* and *Globe and Mail*, containing reports of speeches you had made during the last several years. There were clippings from several provincial publications too, as well as an almost complete and verbatim copy of the address I had given the Empire Club in Toronto in February 1938, following an earlier visit to the Third Reich.

Empire Club Script

The feeling of tension didn't exactly ease when Von Freund glanced through the Empire Club script, looked up with a sarcastic smile and remarked, "I notice, Mr. Frost, that you still don't fully understand this country and the efforts which our Fuehrer is making to preserve the peace of Europe."

Von Freund seemed to sense my discomfiture — perhaps rather enjoyed it. I had the intuitive feeling that at any moment I might feel the hand of a Gestapo officer on my shoulder.

"I didn't appreciate that my name was on your files," I remarked, "perhaps I should take it as a compliment!"

Von Freund laughed. "At least," he said, "you're in a large company . . . a company that's partly famous, partly infamous . . . we make no distinction in Germany . . . we keep a general record of anybody who has anything to say about Germany, good, bad or indifferent."

Later that morning Von Freund took me through the working offices of his Department, the North American section of Dr. Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

About fifty girls were engaged in taking clippings from Canadian and American newspapers and periodicals, piled copies of which stood in high stacks. The clippings were pasted on various colored sheets. These were filed away in envelopes, then placed into large metal cabinets.

In answer to my enquiry, I was told there were about a quarter of a million names in the North American section files. I was shown around the building with complete and utter frankness. "Any particular names you'd like to see?" I was asked. I mentioned several, including Prime Minister King, Mayor Houde of Montreal, George Drew, President Roosevelt, Lowell Thomas, Boake Carter and Col. Lindbergh . . . sure enough, the files were right there, some of them occupying complete drawers in the cabinet.

Big File on Stalin

I felt decidedly elated. My own name was on file among the illustrious personages of North America . . . on the Gestapo list! Fantastic, but true!

"This, of course, is only a section of the files," explained Von Freund. "We have other records covering every nation in the globe. They're kept in separate Departments. We've a very interesting file on Stalin . . . would you like to see it?" he volunteered. We walked together through an elevated corridor past armed guards, into another building identified with the name "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

In the front of the file on Stalin was a photostat copy of the original police records kept by the Czarist regime, recording the various prison sentences served by Russia's present political leader. It was a complete four drawer cabinet, marked tersely outside, "Stalin J. V. Djugashvili, revolutionary name "Koba", born 1879 village of Dido Lolo, district of Tiflis."

"How did you get those records—the photostats, I mean?", I enquired. "Direct from Moscow," replied Von Freund, "there was very little difficulty—we have ways and means. As a matter of fact," he added, "the system we have installed here is virtually a duplicate of the plan installed in Moscow by the Bolshevik government a number of years ago, with a few improvements. The Minister has been a very great admirer of the Soviet police and propaganda system, and has written a book on it. I'll give you a copy, if you'd like to read it."

This he did . . . the Polish Immigration officials confiscated it when I crossed the frontier a few days later.

There is little doubt that in the Nazi military campaigns in Europe, the existence of the Berlin files covering leading personalities in the various countries brought under the Nazi yoke, simplified the manner of bringing Germany's victims under police and military control.

When the Germans invaded a country, they knew exactly where to go to arrest people who had been loudly and outspokenly critical of the National Socialist system. The Nazis had little difficulty in locating leaders to form a puppet administration in any locality which came under German military control.

It's not hard to imagine what's in the mind of this British sergeant, who went into Norway with Allied Liberation Forces, as he looks at this massive German eagle, ripped down by Norwegian crowds from the front of Wehrmacht H.Q. in Oslo.

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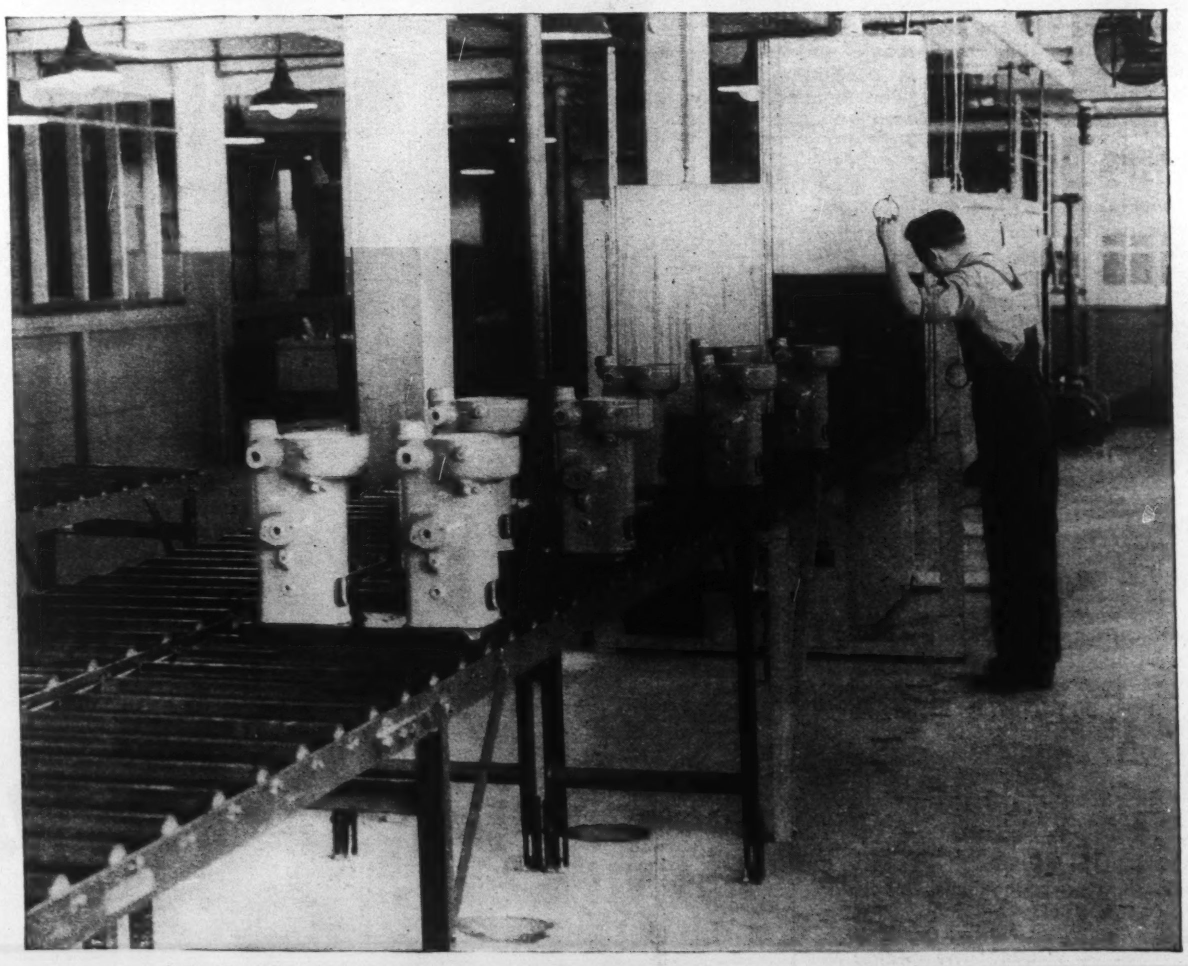

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The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

Posterity Will Honor Churchill's Genius

By A. E. PRINCE

That the hand of Churchill will no longer be at Britain's helm is to many a more tremendous thing than the country's swing to Socialism. Winston Churchill has stepped down. But the fact of his immortality is unquestionable, for he, "John Bull" incarnate at the fall of France, will go down in history for the daring of his decisions and his courage and superbly shrewd foresight in carrying them through.

The charges that have been made against him in his long political career of being a fickle, party-changing egoist cannot now be maintained, says Mr. Prince, who avers that parties may have changed but Mr. Churchill has never swerved from his devotion to what he believed to be the best interests of the British Empire.

THE shock of Britain's embattled electorate, involving the fall of Mr. Churchill, was heard around the world. In most places there was profound regret for him personally, for the passing from office of the great statesman who not only saved Britain by his inspiration and genius (transmuting her "darkest hour" into her "finest hour") but all civilization by her example. History will record his supreme military strategic intuition, strikingly exemplified when he authorized the despatch to the vital Middle East of forces and resources in 1940, away from a threatened, beleaguered homeland.

Let it not be forgotten too how clearly he perceived the significance of the application of engineering and other sciences to the art of warfare, whether it was the use of the tank in World War I, or the manifold inventions during the present struggle such as Radar, jet-propulsion, and the "Mulberry", "Pluto", "Fido" and "Fougasse" devices; he may have topped the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but his mind has remained perenially young in its receptivity, in its readiness, even eagerness for innovation. He has never been hidebound in methods, fighting the last war in the present one.

A Good Mixer

In his choice of colleagues, of instruments of his policies, he has been singularly felicitous, utilizing the varied faculties of Eden, Bevin, Morrison, Attlee, Cripps, Woolton in the Cabinet as well as the spectacular Cromwellian Montgomery and the unobtrusive, efficient Alexander and Brooke. Churchill has not found it hard to cooperate with his fellow-aristocrat President Roosevelt or with that captivating "military catalyst" Gen. Eisenhower of Abilene, Texas; yet setting aside his old distrusts of Bolshevism echoed in his *Great Contemporaries* philippics, he dramatically welcomed the assistance of Stalin and the Soviet Union against the No. 1 Enemy of Mankind, repeatedly visiting Russia to enlist goodwill and harmonious cooperation (was not also Mrs. Churchill, who has been such a helpmeet to him, in Moscow on V-E Day itself?)

No statesman in British history has been more versatile. Years ago Mr. Baldwin passed a stern oblique stricture on Churchill, "If Winston would give up politics and stick to writing, he might be the most brilliant historian since Macaulay." This is not the place to evaluate Mr. Churchill's place in the hall of fame as a man of letters, but his brilliant volumes on the lives of his father Lord Randolph and of his great ancestor the Duke of Marlborough and on the *World Crisis* (of the first German War) are weighty passports to immortality among the Master Historians.

To students of Clio indeed, there is "a soul of goodness in things evil", even in his expulsion from the British premiership before the Japanese War has ended, because he may devote some of his days of retirement to a study of the present World War, which may be hardly less epochal in the sphere of history-writing than his own work of participation as a statesman. Nor should we overlook the fact that in his early days he proved himself one of the best war-correspondents, and even whilst a Prime Minister has savored the delights of achieving a journalistic "scoop". And as for his talents in the fine arts of watercolor painting and bricklaying, are they not recorded in the books of the art-critics and in a trade-union file?

Politics At His Marriage!

To elaborate upon the achievements of Mr. Churchill in these realms would be an act of supererogation nowadays, a gilding of refined gold. What of his activities in the arena of politics, domestic politics? Indubitably they have been one of his passions. Mr. Lloyd George tells us that even on Winston's wedding-day the bridegroom could not refrain from talking politics in the vestry while they were signing the marriage register! He was a born politician, drinking in politics with his milk from the time of his birth in Blenheim Palace. Playing with his 1500 toy-soldiers, he made a boyhood confidence, "I'll be a soldier of course while there's any fighting to be done; after that I will have a shot at politics."

After the fighting in Cuba, Malakland, Tiral, the Sudan and South Africa came the time for politics, in 1901 entering Parliament as a Conservative, crowned with military laurels, at the early age of twenty-six. During the next forty years he has run for Parliament as a free-trade Liberal, a Lloyd George "coupon" Liberal, an anti-Socialist, a "constitutionalist" and a protectionist Conservative and now as a Tory.

These changes in party allegiance have undoubtedly bred a distrust in many circles for him as an unstable egoist, an adventurer, "on the make" for himself, and for his privileged class. The legend of the tergiversations of the old Duke of Marlborough (challenged doughtily as it has been by Mr. Churchill himself in his biography) has clogged the path of his 20th century descendant. This view in its extreme form was phrased years ago by the publicist A. G. Gardiner, "if Winston changes his party with the facility of partners at a dance, he has always been true to the only party he really believes in—that which is assembled under the hat of Mr. Winston Churchill."

This view of him as a selfish egoist is assuredly untenable nowadays, after the last quinquennium. There has been a consistency in his changes; in fact it can be argued that it was not *he* who left the Tory party around 1904, but the Tory party which left him when it changed over to Chamberlain's protectionist policy.

Mr. Churchill has never swerved away from his devotion to what he considered the best interests of the British Empire. He had seen at first hand and shared in its amazing achievements over the Seven Seas and Five continents; he had the romantic nineteenth century Kipling concept of Empire and indeed he is a Kiplingesque hero himself. As he said, not long ago, he did not become First Minister of the Crown to preside over the liquidation of the Empire. From his father Lord Randolph, the exponent of "Tory Democracy" and from his American mother, he has sucked in certain democratic ingredients, and consequently contends that the British Empire and the United States are the finest organizations ever known for the cultivation of the democratic way of life. He is keenly aware of the loftiness of his own ideals and assuredly is not blind to his own gifts—with the sublime assurance of a Pitt he could believe in 1940 that he could save the country and no one else could. His motto is not so much "My country right or wrong", but "My country, right and great through me."

"The war is over. I mean the period of joint united effort for a common purpose. It will never recur. Now we are all fighting each other again. But I want to build up the nation with the gallant men who have fought together. I want them to form the basis of a great national effort. I want to combine them to make an ever greater England." These words were spoken by Mr. Churchill not in 1945 but in January 1919, in private conversation with Mr. Lloyd George whilst visiting the French battlefields. There is every reason to believe that these sentiments actuate him deeply in his heart, in 1945.

Disappointed Admirers

But the words that proceeded from his mouth in the key-note address at the beginning of the electoral campaign (with the charges of "Gestapo" tactics by former colleagues) betrayed these impulses towards national unity. Why did he descend to lower un-Churchillian levels? Was it the result of war-weariness, tension and irritation? Was it prompted by a detestation of the influence behind-the-scenes of Mr. Laski, who stands for so much that Mr. Churchill abhors? Was he egged on to these tactical manoeuvres by Lord Beaverbrook, as the Laborites aver?

In this connection it may be noted that Harold Begbie, a Conservative publicist as far back as 1920, foreshadowing the inestimable services Mr. Churchill might render to the country in a future ordeal, explicitly warned against his associating with certain "newspaper proprietors, financiers of commercialized journalism," who would warp his ideals. This recent deterioration of tone of political controversy for which Mr. Churchill must ultimately be held responsible has been most disappointing to his admirers at home and abroad, and probably not a little contributed to the swing away from him caused in the main by the current "social and economic revolution" now proceeding in Europe. Even Homer nods and Achilles has a heel. Whether these lapses have consequences of weal or woe for Mr. Churchill's beloved England, time alone will tell.

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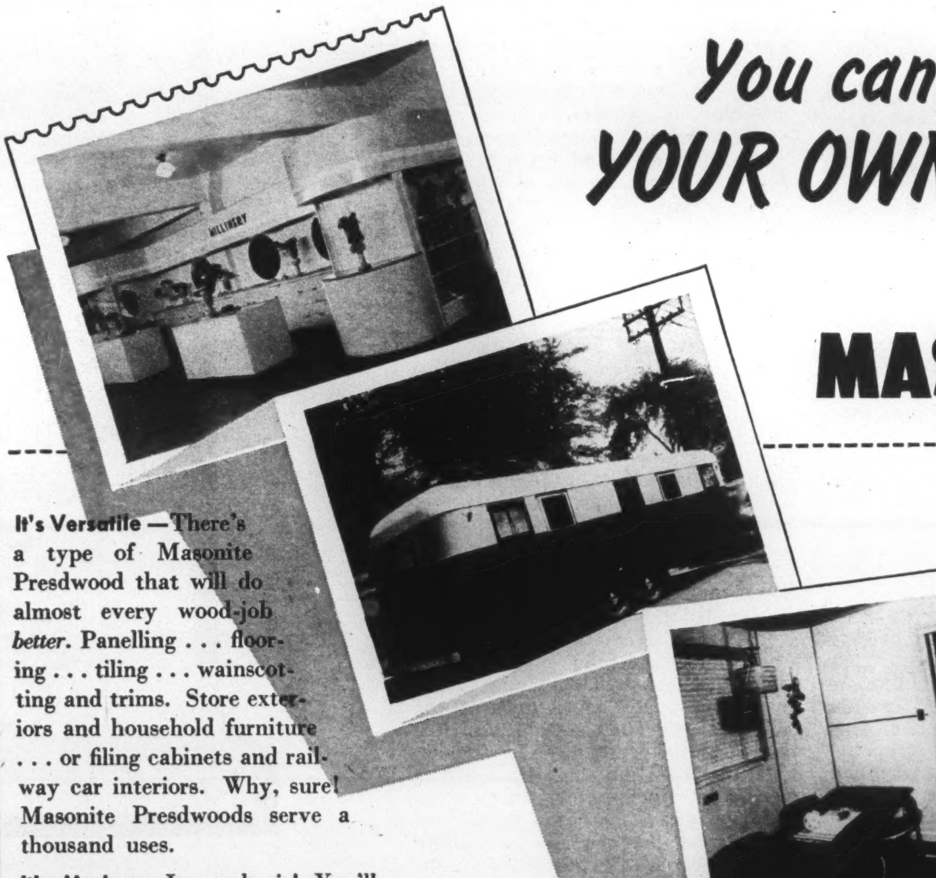

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Canada's Constitution Must Be Remodelled

By HAROLD E. CROWLE

The difference between American satisfaction with the American Constitution for 150 years, and Canada's difficulty about the Canadian Constitution after less than 80 years, is ascribed by Mr. Crowle to the presence in the U. S. of the doctrine of "implied powers", and to the contrary tendency in Canada to whittle down the unlisted powers of the Dominion. Both are the results of court interpretation, but in each country the interpretation has been what public opinion wanted.

Can Canadian public opinion be brought to desire a constitutional setup which will give the national government the power needed to deal with national problems?

WHY have the Americans been able to carry on for over one hundred and fifty years of the mightiest development known in human history without needing any change in the original division of powers between federal and State governments, when Canada and Australia, with powers similarly divided, find themselves after a much shorter period in very urgent need of alteration of their orignal divisions? Of the eighteen or more amendments to the American constitution none affect the distribution of powers. What light does American constitutional history shed upon our problems?

In 1787 thirteen States which had lately gone through a severe struggle to make themselves independent of any outside power, and were consequently grudging about gifts of powers to any outside authority, even one which they were erecting over themselves, sent their delegates to a constitutional convention. These delegates gave to their new national government a number of powers which were carefully specified in the constitution. They left to the individual States the "residue", being all other powers that the people were willing to give to any government.

It then remained with the Supreme Court to determine whether any action of the federal government was within the powers granted it by the constitution. If that court had taken as narrow a view of federal powers as did the highest court of Great Britain, a century later, the course of American history would have been very different, and the Union might not long have survived. But during the controversy over the creation of the first Bank of the United States, Alexander Hamilton wrote a pamphlet contending that power to deal with banking was "implied" in the power to raise money for federal purposes, and this view was upheld by Chief Justice Marshall in the notable judgment which established the doctrine of implied powers, which has provided the basis for a century and a half of expansion of the federal authority. In this way the American nation came to have a federal government which was able to meet the national needs through a period of the mightiest growth and development in human history.

Nation or Association?

Looking north of the 49th parallel, in the years just preceding Confederation, we see the people of the colonies facing the problem of uniting them into something that was to be a nation in reality and not merely an association of very powerful provinces. The only precedent they had was the American one, and this contained one element which was not to their liking, namely the gift of the residue of powers to the States. They therefore took the opposite course and gave the residue of powers to the federal government—a policy which should have been as effective as the American doctrine of implied powers to create a federal government able to meet every national problem and need.

But this wise decision has been largely nullified by the long line of victories won by the provinces before the Privy Council.

The Fathers of Confederation gave to the federal government all that lay outside of the subjects given to the provinces. For greater certainty they took the trouble to list some of the more important subjects given to the federal government, but they left much unlisted, and obviously a residue could not be completely listed.

From the year 1896 the Privy Council has said, in a long line of judgments, that when parliament enacts laws within the unlisted residue of powers it must not interfere with the listed item of provincial powers entitled "civil rights". But since there are few laws that do not in some way affect a private civil right, the result has been that outside of periods of emergency such as war the Dominion Parliament cannot use its unlisted powers at all. As regards these powers it has, so to speak, permission to go swimming but not go near the water.

This lost field covers among other things the whole subject of social obligation of governments, such as employment and unemployment, social welfare and social security, (with everything that comes within such plans as those of Sir William Beveridge and Professor Marsh), labor legislation, commercial insurance, social insurance, public health, state medicine and so forth.

This Contrary Tendency

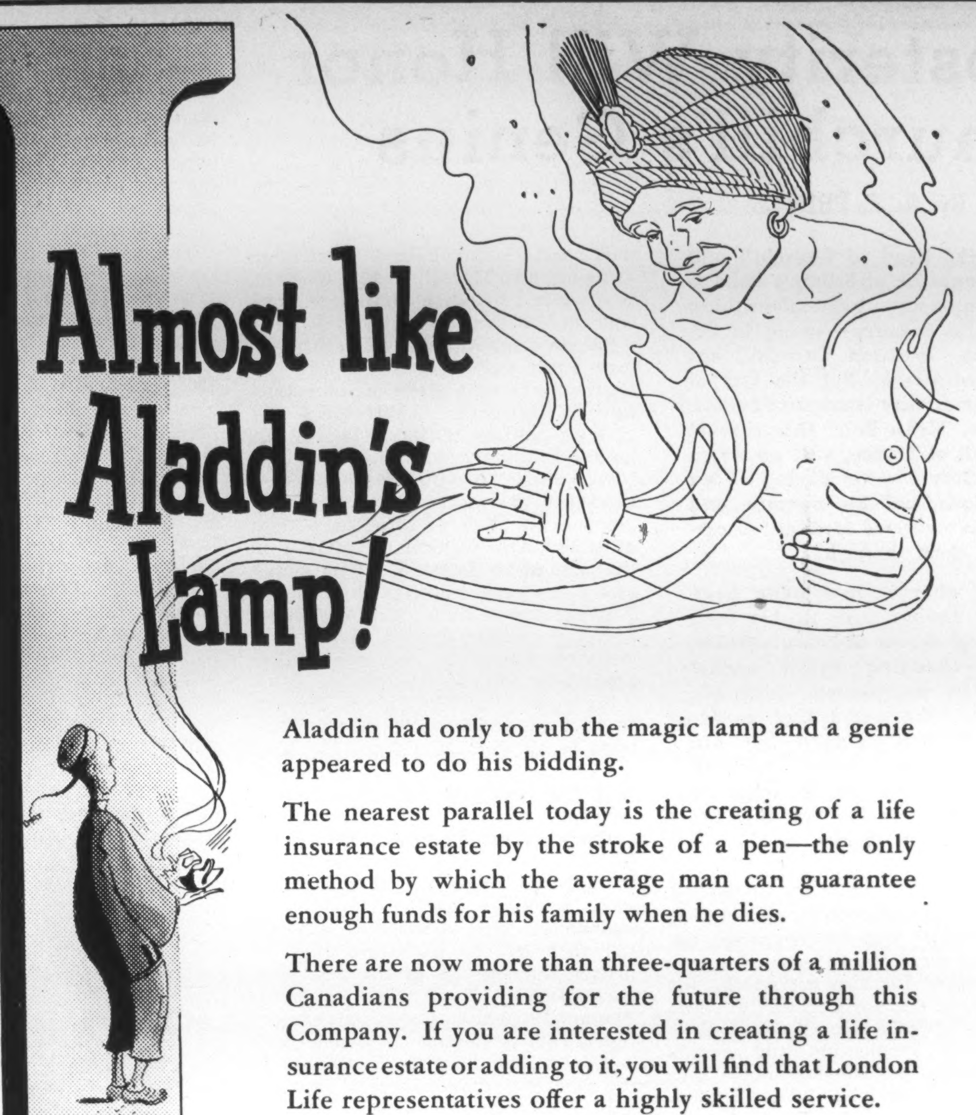
How are we to explain this contrary tendency in the interpretation of two great federal constitutions? Perhaps if we look away from the courts and examine the political developments in the two neighboring federations we may get some guidance.

From its foundation the United States has produced statesmen who have realized the necessity for a strong federal government empowered to meet every national problem, American public opinion, starting as highly provincial, has over the years swung more and more towards the central power, and the Civil War may be said to have settled the issue. Judicial interpretation has in a sense merely given expression to this national purpose.

In Canada history and geography have combined to bring about an entirely different development from that of the United States, and from that which the Fathers anticipated. For here there has never been any real "Birth of a Nation", and we still remain an association of provinces. No doubt this course of events has influenced the interpretation of our constitution by the Privy Council; we have received the interpretation we were asking for.

It is obvious that Canada cannot face the post-war world with such a constitution, so interpreted, as we have now. The greater part of the problems that face us are social and economic; they must be dealt with on a national scale, and Parliament has no power to deal with them. We cannot make treaties or arrangements with other nations concerning them, because the nation has no power to carry out such treaties. The emergency powers employed by Parliament during the war will cease when the war ends, or at any rate when it can no longer be held that there is a state of emergency.

Shortly before the war this problem was attacked in two great investigations resulting in two reports being presented to Parliament. The first was that of the late W. F. O'Connor, K.C., then Parliamentary Counsel. It filled a fair-sized volume that is unlikely to be read by the layman, but its main recommendation may be stated in a single sentence. It would restore to Parliament its lost powers by the simple device of removing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from the B.N.A. Act all effect of the Privy Council decisions by which these powers were taken away.

The second was that part of the Sirois report which deals with the constitution and its amendments. This would leave the provinces with most of their present powers, but would specifically transfer to the Dominion a number of subjects, one of which, namely Unemployment Insurance, has actually been transferred since then by a constitutional amendment. The proposals of this report were manifestly aimed at what may be politically possible rather than what the Commission regarded as ideally desirable.

The tragedy of the Canadian people is want of real national unity. Our history, our geography, our economic contrasts and our racial and other differences have prevented the evolution of a vital Canadian national feeling. The task of finding some effective constitutional formula upon which all our political divisions can agree is a very difficult one.

But to say that it cannot be done is out of harmony with the character of a resourceful and adaptable people, and is indeed a counsel of despair. To fail to agree upon an effective solution for this problem will bring about national frustration just as we have come to the parting of the ways in our history. A high destiny among the nations of the world is Canada's if we have the vision and the will to grasp it.

The solution that we need should supply such a constitutional framework that, like the American system, it will not again within foreseeable time require any important change. A suggestion for such a framework will be presented in the next article. It is the author's hope that it is one upon which the Dominion and the provinces can find agreement.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

House Buyers Being Victimized by West Coast Contractors

By P. W. LUCE

SCORES of unscrupulous building contractors are making thousands of dollars by preying on gullible home buyers in various parts of the province, but particularly in Vancouver. The demand for accommodation is so great that persons living in basements or doubling up with relatives will pay exorbitant prices for bungalows hurriedly thrown together with green lumber and cheap stucco on ungraded streets where there is inadequate sewerage and other services are problematical.

A large number of homes have been sold for $5000 and up, which are not worth much more than $3000. Many of these homes have been built under the provisions of the National Housing Act, which sets the legal rate of interest. The act, however, says nothing about the price which may be charged.

The wife of a merchant sailor who discovered she had been mulcted for $1600 in the purchase of a $4400 four-room house sent in a complaint to the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance. His department was not interested. The woman was told she should have sought competent advice before making the deal, instead of waiting until she had parted with her money before finding out what the place was worth.

Caveat emptor!

Speculative contractors gyp the customer in other ways than charging him too much. They undertake to build a house for a certain price, but they make no mention of painting interiors, installing bathroom or electric light fixtures, or putting the finishing touches on the woodwork. The down payment is heavy enough so that the buyer feels he has to go through with the deal even after he knows he is being cheated.

Before beginning work, a contractor has to take out a permit at the City Hall. A check shows that it is quite usual for a $3200 permit to be the starting point of a $5000 house. This, of itself, is not illegal. It has been common practice in the west for many years. The contractor saves a few dollars by under-estimating the cost of the work. Until recently there was something to justify the spread. Now there is nothing but the speculator's profit and the buyer's loss.

The victims include a large number of prairie people who have insisted on coming to the coast in spite of warnings that the cities are hopelessly overcrowded. Most of them have money, and their sense of real estate values is under-developed. A glib salesman can get their name on the dotted line for a jerry-built house that will have fallen to pieces long before the mortgage has been wiped out.

Young newly-weds are high up on the sucker list. War wages have made them rather eager to spend, and their desire to possess a home of their own makes them a bit careless in their hurried inspection before they commit themselves to an obligation they will find it hard to discharge after the plaster cracks, the stucco peels off, the doors jam, the basement floor leaks, and the windows have to be pried open with a crowbar.

Frozen Food Lockers

Every city, town and village in British Columbia will have frozen food locker plants within the next few years. These will enable householders to store fresh fruits and meats in large quantities. These will be kept at low temperature, with full flavor unimpaired, until required. Hunters who come home loaded with more ducks than the housewife cares to serve in a week are expected to use the locker plants extensively.

The cost is from $10 to $15 a year, depending on the space used.

There are already a number of cold storage plants that give this sort of service, but it is incidental to their larger business. The establishments of the future will cater to individual trade only.

The first plant in Vancouver will be opened in August. It will cost $35,000, and will have 2500 lockers. Other plants are planned for New Westminster, Victoria, Brighouse, and Haney, this last being specially designed for the care of fruits, berries and vegetables.

A large plant is in operation at Vernon, and one will be opened in Penticton towards the end of July. Smaller plants are in use at Langley, Chilliwack, Sardis, and Abbotsford, in the Fraser Valley.

Good Guesswork

"Roll Out the Barrel" is a profitable sport in British Columbia. For this one needs a Good Cause, a river, a barrel, a few escorts, and a speculative public.

The barrel is launched, usually with appropriate ceremonies, somewhere towards the headwaters, and drifts towards the finishing post many miles away. The speculators guess the length of time the barrel will take to make the journey.

The winner collects a few hundred dollars, the Kinsmen's Milk for Britain Fund gets a large slice of the proceeds, and everybody is satisfied.

Guesses can be remarkably close. The Cowichan River Sweep winner came within six seconds on a trip which took 13 hours, 42 minutes, and 15 2/5 seconds, and the eleventh prize winner was only 55 4/5 seconds out. The previous year's time is no great help in making estimates. The barrel took only 10 hours and 43 minutes to cover the same course in 1943.

Voluntary Tax Idea

Mr. J. L. Helliwell is satisfied with the civic adminstration of Vancouver. He thinks that more money expended under the same efficient control would greatly improve conditions, and so he has made the radical suggestion that ratepayers voluntarily add ten per cent to their taxes. He himself is willing to add 20% to the $145 he pays, if the council will launch a serious appeal. These payments would count as donations for Income Tax deductions. The council, greatly impressed, has named a committee to study the proposal.

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It is made especially for men, neutral-tinted, ideal for the masculine skin. Removes face-shine and doesn't show. Use it after shave (and as a body powder after bath!).

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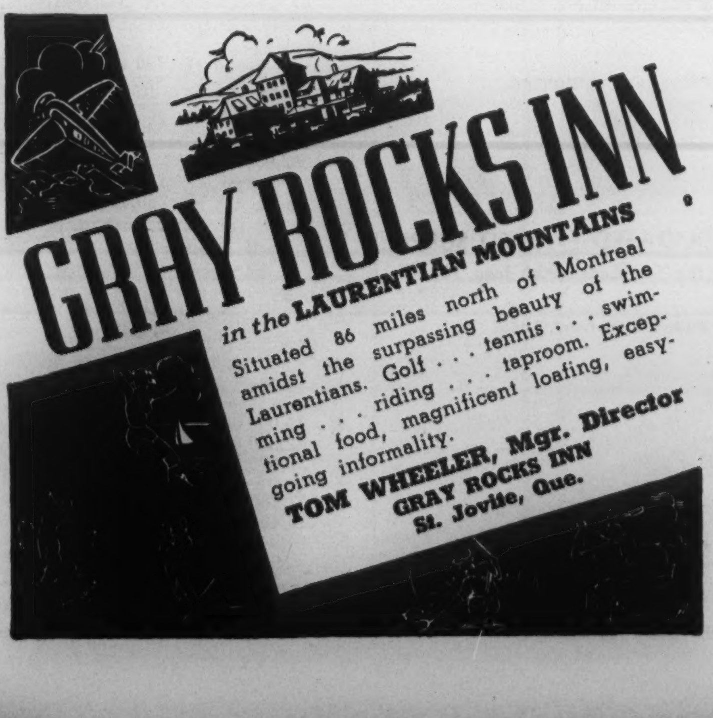

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TOM WHEELER, Mgr. Director
GRAY ROCKS INN
St. Jovite, Que.

TICK - TICK - TICK - TICK - TICK

YOU . . . AND THE 40-SECOND MINUTE

The man in the control room gathers up his scripts, prepares to leave. The producer of the next show stands by. It's the 40-second minute that ends a programme in radio. ❖ ❖ ❖ In 20 seconds the new show begins. There is no fuss or fumbling. Orchestra and artists are in their places, announcers stand ready at the "mikes". The programme proceeds with clock-like precision, as planned and worked out days or weeks ahead. THE AUDIENCE IS LISTENING, TOO, FOR IT HAS BEEN TOLD! ❖ ❖ ❖ Apply all this to the conversion of industry from war to peace. It is a perfect analogy. The 40-second minute has passed, the 20-second breathing spell is here. In the interim, before industry's peacetime show begins, every last detail must be settled. The director and producer, the product and the sales staff must be prepared for action. ❖ ❖ ❖ Is YOUR business ready to make the switch? "Of course we are ready," you will say. "Our plans were set two years ago, down to the final flourish." Yes, but what about the audience, your public? You are prepared to sell, but are they prepared to buy, from YOU? ❖ ❖ ❖ YOUR AUDIENCE MUST BE TOLD! Your job in these last 20 seconds of grace is the completion of your advertising and public relations programme.

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Will Bring Electricity to All Canada's Farms

By JANET R. KEITH

With more harnessed water-power per head than any other country, with the possible exception of Norway, only one Canadian farm in five has electricity. The advantages of the complete electrification of rural areas, small towns and farms are many and obvious, and the feasibility of such programs, despite the high initial cost, is proved by the very comprehensive report of the Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission appointed by Premier John Bracken in 1942, whose findings are applicable to all Canadian provinces.

RURAL electrification is one of the most popular of all projects being considered for postwar reconstruction. Almost every province has a committee or a commission exploring its possibilities. Several committees of the Dominion Government set up to study postwar problems have endorsed rural electrification as a sound project.

The advantages of electrifying farms and small towns are obvious: reduced agricultural costs, greater farm production, improved living conditions, diversification of industry, provision of direct and indirect employment. The need for extending rural electrification in Canada is also obvious. Although we have more harnessed water-power per head than any other country in the world (with the possible exception of Norway) only one Canadian farm out of five has electricity. This compares unfavorably with the situation in the United States, where two out of five farms are electrified, and in most western European countries, where from 50 per cent to 98 per cent of farmers are supplied with electric power.

The percentage of Canadian farms which have electricity varies greatly from province to province. In 1944 Ontario was high with 37 per cent, Saskatchewan low with 4.7 per cent. In four provinces, less than 7 per cent of the farms were electrified.

Most Complete Study

The most complete study of rural electrification yet undertaken in any province is the report of the Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission. This commission was appointed by Premier Bracken in 1942 "to investigate the present system of generating, transmitting and distributing electricity in Manitoba in order to ascertain whether economies cannot be effected by its reorganization which will enable the Manitoba Government to make available to Manitoba farmers a supply of electrical energy at a substantial reduction in its present cost without at the same time increasing the standard rates for such electricity to any citizen of Manitoba."

Although the report of the commission refers particularly to the situation in Manitoba, most of its findings and recommendations are applicable to all Canadian provinces. For that reason it is a document of great importance in the field of rural electrification.

"The rural hydro-electric system of Manitoba has been in existence for more than twenty years," said Mr. Bracken in appointing the commission, "and has been actively extended during the last ten years. There are, however, only some five hundred farmers, out of a total of some fifty-nine thousand, who have found it possible to use this service. It is clear, therefore, that much still remains to be done to extend to the farms of Manitoba a service which will not only make them more productive by providing facilities for the diversification of agriculture, but will lessen the physical drudgery now borne by farm women and make farm life more attractive to young people."

The advantages of electric power on the farm are discussed thoroughly in the Enquiry Commission's report. First, it is demonstrated that electric power tends to raise farm incomes, particularly in the case of poultry, hog and dairy production. A home-made chicken brooder with a single electric light installed will decrease mortality among young chicks by at least 15 per cent. Likewise an electric pig brooder, which can be constructed for about $4, will reduce to zero losses from wet and exposure. When electricity is used to light a chicken house and pump in an adequate supply of water at the right temperature, output of eggs may be increased by 50 per cent or more.

Electric power can also reduce farm operating costs. A striking example of this was the testimony of one Manitoba farmer who said that he used to have to pump water for a half-day every day in the summer months. Now 5 cents' worth of electricity does the job.

Encourages Diversification

Another advantage of electric power is that it tends to encourage diversification of output in those areas reasonably well adapted to a multiple-crop system and the production of livestock. From this diversification there flows almost automatically a greater volume of goods for consumption on the farm, thus making the farm unit more self-contained and more "depression-proof."

The farm woman welcomes electrification enthusiastically, because it takes much of the drudgery out of rural life. At 5 cents per kilowatt hour she can have her water pumped electrically for less than a cent a day, her electric washing machine can be operated for a dollar a year, her electric iron will cost only 5 cents per person per month. Young people brought up in a home with electrical conveniences are less likely to abandon the farm as a method of making a living and as a way of life.

To what extent electrification of a given rural area will bring all these advantages, states the report, will depend upon the proportion of farms which are electrified, the price of electrical appliances, the cost of building wiring, and the cost of constructing the lines along the highways. "If the capital and operating costs are so high that most farmers will confine themselves to electric lights and a few small appliances, then the real objective of rural electrification will not be achieved. To gain the foregoing advantages, it will be necessary to achieve the complete electrification of the farm home and other buildings."

Do Farmers Want It?

But granted the advantages of electric power on the farm, do Canadian farmers really want electricity? In order to determine the percentage of Manitoba farmers anxious to have electric power, the Commission selected seven representative townships and interviewed personally every farmer in those townships. The result of the survey showed that between 80 and 90 per cent of the farmers definitely desired electric power. Of the 7 per cent who said they were not interested, most had either just taken up farming or were just about to retire.

The Manitoba Power Commission has never been able, in any year, to bring power to as many farmers as have requested it. Thousands of farmers have made enquiries, and numerous groups have signed petitions asking for extension of service.

But will those farmers who have their own private gasoline or wind electric plant be willing to sign up when electricity from a high tension line becomes available? Experience in the United States has clearly demonstrated that these farmers are the very first to avail themselves of central station power. Their personal experience has shown them the many benefits of electricity, and at the same time made them dissatisfied with the limitations of their private plants.

Even the problem of tenant farmers is not a real stumbling-block to electrification. Experience in the United States would seem to indicate that at least half, and probably more, of all tenant farmers will become users of electrical energy. Even if landlords hesitate to make the investment at first, they gradually come to see that they must electrify if they wish to retain a superior type of tenant.

The question of whether corporations or governments should undertake rural electrification is of course a very important consideraton. According to the findings of the Manitoba Enquiry Commission, almost nowhere in the world have private companies been able to bring power to farms on a large scale. This is not a condemnation of private enterprise *per se;* rather it is evidence that private utilities, organized and operated as they are, simply are not adapted to a complete job of rural electrification.

Rural lines are expensive to build because of the distance between customers, costs of maintenance are high, corporations have to pay more for borrowed capital than states, and are subject to taxation. The state, on the other hand, gets the benefits of low capital costs, can require more readily that customers bill themselves, can place poles just inside the farmers' fences and get the right-of-way free of charge, and is not subject to taxation. Furthermore, the state can afford to bring power to marginal customers whom private companies would have to leave unserved.

In most countries where farm electrification has made good progress, it has received subsidies from the state in addition to tax abatement. Of the Canadian provinces, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba make direct subsidies to farm electrification. Since 1929 the Manitoba government has provided for the payment, out of revenues from water power rentals, of a subsidy to the Manitoba Power Commission amounting to 50 per cent of the sinking fund and interest charges of capital expenditure for generation and transmission.

The report of the Enquiry Commission recommends that Manitoba should undertake to electrify at least 25,000 farms in the first ten years after the war. On the basis of 1939 prices and the attainment of 80 per cent saturation of possible farm services, this program would cost nearly

CANADA BREAD COMPANY
LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act)

AND ITS WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 30th June, 1945

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks		$ 361,967.47
Dominion of Canada 3% Victory Bonds—$100,000 par value, at cost		100,000.00
Accounts receivable less reserve for doubtful accounts		201,071.66
Inventories of ingredients, finished products and supplies, as determined and certified by the management, valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserves		385,980.19
		$1,049,019.32
Dominion of Canada Bonds at cost ($300,000 par value) appropriated for postwar rehabilitation of fixed assets	$ 300,000.00	
Mortgages receivable	21,900.00	
		$ 321,900.00
Buildings and equipment—at cost	$5,438,813.76	
Less reserve for depreciation	3,599,960.90	
	$1,838,852.86	
Land—at cost	327,584.40	
		2,166,437.26
Prepaid insurance, taxes and other charges	$ 93,013.61	
Postwar refund under the Excess Profits Tax Act	29,200.00	
		122,213.61
Goodwill (less amounts written off)		500,000.00
		$4,159,570.19

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable, wages and other accrued charges		$ 511,985.14
Reserve for taxes (including income and excess profits taxes)		166,728.90
Dividends payable 3rd July, 1945		54,375.00
		$ 733,089.04
Deposits by salesmen	$ 55,475.91	
Less cash and government bonds held in trust	55,475.91	
Reserve for contingencies		100,000.00
Capital:		
Authorized and issued—		
12,500 6% cumulative redeemable first preference shares of $100 each, redeemable at $110 per share	$1,250,000.00	
25,000 5% cumulative participating redeemable Class "B" preference shares of $50 each, redeemable at $100 per share	1,250,000.00	
200,000 common shares of no par value	25,000.00	
	$2,525,000.00	
Earned Surplus	801,481.15	
		3,326,481.15
		$4,159,570.19

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1945

Profit on operations before deducting the charges set out below		$ 696,886.02
Add interest earned on investments		12,574.95
		$ 709,460.97
Deduct provision for depreciation of buildings and equipment		255,557.45
		$ 453,903.52
Deduct provision for income and excess profits taxes	$ 190,500.00	
Less refundable portion thereof	2,000.00	
		188,500.00
		$ 265,403.52

CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1945

Balance at 30th June, 1944		$ 710,028.41
Add net consolidated profit for the year ended 30th June, 1945		265,403.52
		$ 975,431.93
Deduct:		
Dividends—		
First preference shares—6%	$ 75,000.00	
Class "B" preference shares—5%	62,500.00	
Common shares—10c per share	20,000.00	
	$ 157,500.00	
Loss on sale of real estate	16,450.78	
		$ 173,950.78
Balance at 30th June, 1945		$ 801,481.15

$17,000,000. The capital cost per farm would be about $673.

To supply farm services at a rate similar to the standard rate schedule now in effect in Manitoba towns and villages (8 cents for the first 50 kwhr per month and 2 cents for all additional energy, with a minimum net monthly bill of $3.60) would require a bonus rate equal to that now paid to the Manitoba Power Commission. (That is, 50 per cent of the interest and sinking fund payments on capital investment). Owing to the high capital cost of rural electrification, this bonus would amount to $21 per farm service per annum.

But, states the report, unless the provincial government can secure capital funds at an interest rate not exceeding 3½ per cent, it will not be financially possible to carry out a comprehensive program of farm electrification. In this connection it is interesting to note that farmers in the United States are now securing funds under the rural electrification administration at 2.46 per cent, and are anticipating a further reduction in the interest rate.

Federal Cooperation

"Since postwar reconstruction, and with it the problem of unemployment, have come to be accepted as national responsibilities," states the report, "the Government of Manitoba may anticipate the co-operation of the Dominion Government in the raising of necessary funds at low interest rates for the farm electrification program."

Substantially the same conclusion regarding the financing of farm electrification was arrived at by the Subcommittee on Agricultural Policy appointed by the Dominion Government in 1943:

"To provide any adequate system of rural electrification in most provinces of Canada will require a very heavy capital investment, the annual charges of which cannot be met by practical rates and charges unless the money is made available at low rates of interest. It would appear that federal assistance would be necessary, the Dominion Government making loans to the provinces repayable over a number of years."

A rural electrification program, according to the Manitoba Enquiry Commission, is ideally suited to induce postwar employment. It merits high priority because it will be more nearly self-supporting than other public works projects. As well as creating jobs directly, it will stimulate a broad range of industries: mining, lumbering, heavy industry producing transformers and sub-station equipment, and lighter industries producing electrical appliances. But electrification is of such social and economic importance that its rate of progress should not depend entirely on the volume of unemployment after the war.

Another advantage of electrifying farms after the war, and one not mentioned frequently, is that it will give those veterans who choose to settle on the land a better chance to make a success of farming.

Cost of Appliances

In the view of the Enquiry Commission, the high cost of electric appliances is the greatest handicap to the complete utilization of electricity on the farm. Because of the disparity between Canadian and United States prices, it is recommended that the Government of Manitoba use its influence at Ottawa to have duties so adjusted that the prices in the two countries shall be more nearly equal. This adjustment of tariffs would be of benefit to the Canadian manufacturers, since they would then have the advantage of a mass market.

To bring electricity to the majority of Manitoba's 59,000 farmers is entirely feasible and practical, according to the results of the Enquiry Commission's study. With Canada's vast waterpower resources, rural electrification would undoubtedly be just as feasible in all the other provinces.

The big hurdle is the high initial cost, requiring large amounts of capital at low interest rates. But if Canada is looking for ways of promoting economic development at the same time as she provides full employment, what better investment could she find than rural electrification?

One-Dog-and-One Does Not Mean Two Dogs

By **REX RANSLEY**

The guileless ingenuity of Pidgin English offers a delightful range of colorful phraseology which can hardly fail to fascinate Canadians in the Pacific war zone.

Mr. Ransley thinks they are bound to pick up quite a lot of Pidgin terms and bring them back with them to Canada.

IF, AFTER the war, as you are waiting your turn in the barber-shop, in Saskatoon or Fredericton, the man in front of you drops into the chair and mutters "Cut-im grass belong head belong me," you will be safe in guessing that he's back from the Pacific War.

For Canadians, when they have helped finish off the war in the Pacific, can be counted upon to bring back an extremely interesting selection of phrases taken from Pidgin English, the universal language of the South Pacific tribes.

Pidgin is a comparatively modern tongue. It was invented less than 200 years ago, when white men, sailors and traders, first came into contact with the natives. The hardy adventurers were, for the most part rough-spoken characters without any airs or graces. That explains why Pidgin does not contain a single word or phrase of ordinary politeness such as "Please" or "Thank You".

It is a crude form of Basic English. A mere handful of words, the simplest words, are made to serve many different and complicated meanings.

"Cut-im grass belong head belong me," for example, is simply a request for a hair-cut.

Strangely enough, the natives have a gift for finding appropriate expressions even for the most modern gadgets of our civilization; a piano-accordion is a "Lik-bockiss (little box)-you-pull-him-he-cry-you-push-him-he-cry".

With a little practice a Canadian can quickly become expert, for many of the phrases are easily recognizable. "Bimeby" means "later on". "Make-finish" means to complete a task. "Talk' means to speak, while "Talk-Talk" signifies a long conversation. "Hat-belong-you" simply means your hat; "Dis-feller" a man; "Dis-feller-mary", a woman. "Make-im-die" is to switch off a light or motor. A "shoot-lamp" is an electric-torch, while a telescope is more descriptively rendered as "Bamboo-belong-look-look".

Sixteen's the Limit!

The native system of counting, too, is simple and amusing. Though they know only two numbers, "one" and "two" they manage to count accurately up to 16. To do so, though, they have to include a dog in their accounting system!

They begin by counting "one . . two . . one-and-two". Then, instead of four, they use the word "dog" as representing the number of legs that animal possesses. "Five" is thus "one-dog-and-one", six, "one-dog-and-two" and so on. Using this system their highest number is thus "dog-dogs", or four-fours, equalling 16. In their primitive reckonings there is no need for any number higher than that.

The various churches have sent many missionaries to the South Seas during the past century and today a large number of the natives are practising Christians. Nevertheless they insist, to this day, on translating all biblical phrases and prayers into their own unique tongue. Thus among the Ten Commandments as recited by devout natives, one frequently encounters such fanciful translations as: "Keep Sunday. Hear for papa-mama. No-kill. No-make-bad. No-lie. No want-other-feller-his-mary".

Even the simplest, everyday phrases sometimes become strangely complicated when they are changed into Pidgin. To ask the time you say, "How-much-o'clock?" If the hour is between, say, one and two, the answer will be:

"One o'clock he go finish, two o'clock he no come up yet"!

So now you know what to expect!

7

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Many aluminum products however are manufactured from sheet aluminum and while our mill for producing sheet aluminum was also expanded, priority war needs have not decreased.

Today any manufacturer requiring aluminum in ingot form is assured of prompt shipment but war orders are temporarily delaying deliveries of sheet aluminum. However, it will soon be available for all its many uses.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

THE LONDON LETTER

Three Times As Much Whiskey But Not for the Poor Englishman

By P. O'D.

AFTER the exactions of war, the exactions of the export trade. There is always something—something to spoil the peace, to defer our hopes, to dampen our spirits. And talking of spirits, only the other day it was announced that the few distilleries operating in Scotland had just ended an unusually busy season, the busiest since the war began, and that next year probably three times as many distilleries would be cheerfully engaged in producing the materials of mirth. "More whiskey!" said the headlines.

This is the sort of news that might well cause the eyes of thirsty gentlemen to bulge with delighted expectancy—but, alas, only for a moment. The news wasn't as good as all that. More whiskey, yes, but not for us, not for the parched throats of these islands. Mere foreigners are to have the joy of decanting the precious fluid, dropping the cube of ice and gently but firmly pressing the trigger of the siphon. The export trade, my dears! Down that insatiable maw it is all to go, along with so many other of the comforts of life.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, lately President of the Board of Trade, is the latest to warn us all that we must absent ourselves from felicity—or at any rate from abundance—for quite a while yet. "Abundance must be delayed," said he. The turnover from wartime to peacetime production involves the solution of vast and complicated industrial problems. And the world in general is faced with shortages greater than have ever been known in the history of trade.

There is an immense amount of work to be done, he points out, far more work than there are men to do it — and customers clamoring for everything that can be produced. No fear of unemployment or over-production, not for a long time to come. It is the sort of position to make the eager manufacturer snort and paw the ground like the war-horse scenting the battle from afar. But if the home consumer has any hopes, let him prepare to shed them now, poor wretch. He hasn't an earthly!

There are two great dangers in the situation, says Mr. Lyttelton; the first that the manufacturer may be tempted to think chiefly in terms of the home market and be satisfied to grab the easy business waiting on his own doorstep; the second that he may, in the universal demand for more and more production, be unwilling to scrap obsolete plant and methods, and thus in the long run leave himself at a disadvantage as compared with foreign competitors.

The stern Mr. Lyttelton rounds it all off with the reminder that Great Britain, once the world's greatest creditor nation, is now the world's largest debtor—financially, that is. And there is only one way of paying-off the huge bill. It is a case of export or go bust. So for years to come apparently we shall in this country be living and working like a meadow-pippit with a cuckoo's child in the nest. Everything we can gather up will have to be stuffed down that huge and hungry throat.

Far be it from me to dispute the conclusions of so eminent a financial authority! Who am I that I should argue with the late President of the Board of Trade? But I still feel aggrieved about that Scotch whiskey. We may have to go about in our shabby old clothes, and eat closely rationed food, and live in hastily repaired houses, but I do think we might have been allowed to cheer ourselves up from time to time. Let the foreigners, since they must, have our textiles and our pottery and our machinery and even our coal, what there is of it—but not all this and heaven too! Dash it all, you can't sell everything!

Oxford and the Drama

Some time ago Sir Alexander Korda, the film magnate, suggested to the authorities of Oxford University that a commission should be sent to investigate the study of the drama in American universities, and he made a handsome donation towards the expenses of such a visit. The suggestion was acted upon, and the members of the commission have now brought out their report.

Their first and most important recommendation is that Oxford University should have a theatre of its own, where students will have every opportunity to see plays on the stage, as plays are intended to be seen, where they can make whatever dramatic experiments seem good to them, where also professional companies may from time to time give performances. The commission also advises the establishment of a readership in drama. All very sensible.

On the subject of films the commission has much less to say—though this was probably Sir Alexander Korda's chief interest in making the proposal. They didn't even bother to go to Hollywood. But they point out that the proposed theatre would furnish opportunities for the serious study of films, and they welcome the idea that the British film industry should look to the universities for recruits, and that—"in a small way"—suitable students should be encouraged to go into the industry.

But Oxford has obviously no intention of becoming a nursery for budding film stars. Not for this has she been spreading her gardens to the moonlight, and whispering from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Ages. And if film magnates want to know where they get off—well, this is where.

Comédie Française Returns

However the governments of France and Britain may bicker, the Entente is certainly Cordiale where art is concerned. French paintings fill English galleries. French musicians fill English concert-halls. And now the company of the Comédie Française is filling a London theatre, while the company of the "Old Vic" is by all accounts, doing much the same thing in Paris.

After long, sad years it is delightful to see once again this great French company of actors—delightful and very instructive. It is to be hoped that English players and English producers will take every opportunity of studying their work, the beautiful diction, the perfect teamwork, the intelligence and good taste and discipline. These are all lessons which the English stage just now badly needs to learn.

Our best actors and actresses may be very good indeed, but even they pay far too little attention to the classic virtues of clarity and restraint and unselfish subordination to the general effect. These may seem to be rather negative virtues, but to see them as exemplified by the players of the Comédie Française is to realize how great is their artistic value. In our devotion to the star-system we are apt to forget it.

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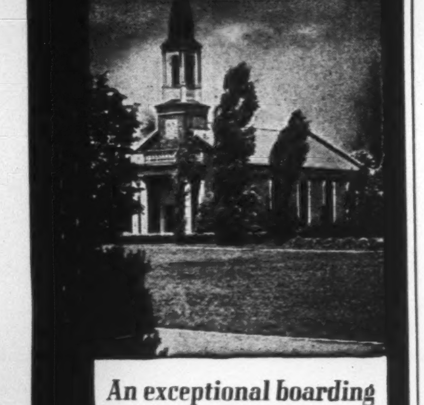

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Genial Essayist Examining Four Literary Phenomena

THE PROFANE VIRTUES by Peter Quennell. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

WHILE the leading men of our time have faults a-plenty, perhaps they are a more natural and wholesome breed than their counterparts of the Eighteenth Century. Then an air of purposeful artificiality was cultivated. A man's "sentiments" were more important than his conduct. Looseness of life was tolerated, even expected, of a man whose Latin was exhaustive, whose English was balanced and sonorous and whose company-manners were as stately as his costume. It was an uncertain and glassy crust on which nobles, politicians, parsons and poets gyrated, all unaware of the volcanic social fires beneath their feet.

Yet from such an environment came at least two masterworks, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and Boswell's "Life of Johnson." The authors were men of the world; one too cold and correct in his pleasures, the other too warm and reckless, both sublime in their egotism and their patience. Each had complete confidence in his ability to do a great thing and stayed with it to the end, one for twenty years, the other for seven and probably more, while abating in no marked degree their convivialities. Gibbon died at 57, Boswell at 55. But they were already old men while they were striplings, making the Grand Tour and calling on such figures as Voltaire and Rousseau.

For a century and more biographers and essayists have studied and appraised the two-fold phenomenon. And still more can be said, as Virginia Woolf proved and as Mr. Quennell proves in this interesting book. His picture of poor Bozzy and obese Edward sinking into their graves almost triumphantly is admirable.

But he goes further. He plucks two others out of the Century for examination. One is John Wilkes "the people's friend" who had no consuming interest in the people, but in spite of his leering, sardonic self was a protagonist of freedom. He jousted with tyrants and overthrew them. The other is Lawrence Sterne, the unregenerate parson whose "Tristram Shandy" brought him fame.

His book has neither form nor comeliness in critical eyes. It has no climax and no proper ending, but "Uncle Toby" and his cronies are alive to this day. Sentiment was beloved in his time and Sterne wallowed in it while still chuckling at his raw improprieties.

Certainly Mr. Quennell has conducted a pleasant tour of that majestic ruin, the Eighteenth Century.

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A New Bemelmans

THE BLUE DANUBE, by Ludwig Bemelmans. Illustrated by the author. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

ANTON FISCHER, once a prominent citizen of Regensberg on the Danube (which is never blue) is ruined by the Inflation and withdraws with his two old sisters and a young niece to a little island on the river. It's a curious island, unnamed, untaxed, unowned, and officially nonexistent. It changes its shape in every Spring flood and is adorned only by twelve willow trees.

Here the Fischers grow white radishes which "go" particularly well with beer, and the ancient sisters sell baskets of them at the Blue Danube beer-garden. When they return home they are usually popping up and down on a see-saw pump which draws water for the growing plants, while their brother weeds and cultivates, beguiling his evening leisure with a guitar and his singing voice.

Regensberg has a gauleiter, an official Nazi poet, and a galaxy of under officials of the same kidney. Anton has not been sufficiently respectful to the Nazis, and indeed at the last rises to a height by publicly denouncing the citizens crawling before officialdom, and then, by slapping the gauleiter's face—both sides. He withdraws to his island and thence into hiding on the farther mainland. The sisters stay on, befriended by the bishop and aided by a young French prisoner of war.

The airy story is told with shining ability. The pretended clowning of the writer conceals a fierce hatred of the whole Hitler set-up, from the S.S. commandant of the concentration camp of Dachau to the lowest human worm licking his well-polished boots. The characters are vividly portrayed; figures for laughter and at the same time for pity. The whole performance is rich in surface humor and underlaid by the tragedy of a people mastered by demons. Bemelmans is the first satirist of his generation.

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The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

"LAY That Pistol Down" by Richard Powell (Musson, $2.50) is as humorous a crime story as we have read in a long time. Much of the dialogue is delightful. There is plenty of action, but perhaps not quite as much blood shed as most addicts would prefer. "Died in the Wool" (Collins, $2.50) is probably as good a mystery as Ngaoi March has ever produced. The scene is laid in New Zealand, which also tends to lift it out of the ordinary. But the feature which we most applaud is the cast of characters printed as an introduction, a feature for which most readers will be grateful.

However in this case it is not the convenience it would be in the ordinary detective story from which it is nearly always missing. The characters in "Died in the Wool" are not numerous, and they are so sharply drawn, that the reader has no difficulty in keeping them in mind.

"Chicago Murders" (Collins, $3.00) is the second in the Regional Murders series, and is edited by Sewell Peaslee Wright. It offers a synopsis of a dozen famous Chicago murders and a full length study of seven of them. Those we found most interesting were the history of Dr. Neill Cream's career in that city; and the account of H. H. Holmes and his murder castle. Both these men had a Canadian connection, Dr. Cream being undoubtedly the most horrible murderer who ever graduated from McGill, while two of Holmes' little victims were buried and later exhumed in Toronto. Craig Rice and Vincent Starrett are among the contributors to "Chicago Murders."

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Exiled

COUNTRY CHRONICLE by Herman Peterson. (Collins, $3.00.)

EGGED on by his wife, who was a country girl, the author bought a small farm, although his custom and his preference was for paved streets and a movie around the corner. He had no urge to produce anything save story manuscripts for the "pulps", an activity that had brought him a moderate living. But the depression hit publishers and writers and this transplanted writer was appointed postmaster, with leisure to know and describe the odd characters of the neighbourhood and set down their earthy and profane comment on things in general. An unimportant book.

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Outdoors Book

HUNTING, FISHING AND CAMPING, by L. A. Anderson. (Macmillans, $2.25.)

THIS is a handbook for out-of-doors men telling how to find deer and how to shoot them, how to go fishing and bring home a respectable string and how to camp in rain or shine. Space is given to the care of rifles and shotguns, to the relative value of real and artificial bait. Indeed this is the "homesickest" of books for men who sit behind desks in town for perhaps forty-eight weeks in the year yearning for the smell of the northland. Admirably written and illustrated.

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Revolution Days

WHEN THE FRENCH WERE HERE, By Stephen Bonsal; (Doubleday-Doran $3.75.)

By MARY DALE MUIR

THE quaint phraseology of hitherto unpublished letters and reports provides the flavor of the late eighteenth century in this readable narrative of the Yorktown campaign. The author found his material in the National Archives of France and the MS. Division of the Library of Congress.

The Baron de Closen writes in one letter of "the bigness of the sea, the noise and height of the waves, the lugubrious noise of the masts, the crics-cracs of the vessel." Another report tells of General Washington dining on board the *Ville de Paris* at Williamsburg. The story runs from the arrival of the French frigates at Newport to the great Victory Ball at Philadelphia. It depicts French and Americans both in the throes of war, suffering, rejoicing, on the march, despairing of victory even while pushing on towards it.

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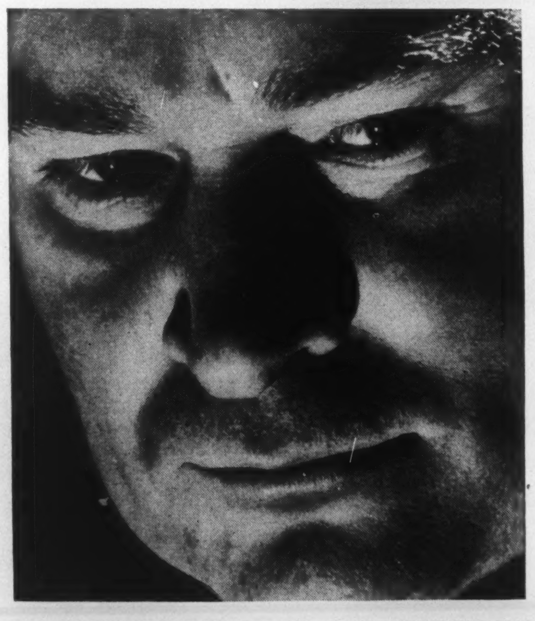

"Down in the Mouth

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British Art Returns to Native Traditions

By MICHAEL AYRTON

Wartime isolation from all immediate European influence on British painting, has resulted in the younger British artists becoming aware of their own tradition. They have been influenced by their own landscape, and by their own immediate predecessors, such as Augustus John and Graham Sutherland. Painting in Britain gives evidence of a flowering which may eventually provide the root and branch of future European art.

The effect of the complete isolation from all immediate European influence upon British painting has been to provide a definite regeneration. It is perhaps one of the few possible benefits of this war, that after nearly fifty years of the domination of the school of Paris the youngest generation in Britain has been forced *faute de mieux*, to become aware of their native tradition.

The best in this tradition may be superficially described as a combination of three specific, but interrelated, approaches to the art. These qualities are (1) a lyric poetry, readily observable in Gainsborough's landscapes, in the work of Turner, and more recently, though on a smaller scale, in the Cornish landscapes of Christopher Wood; (2) a Gothic mysticism, of which Blake is the greatest recent exponent; and (3) a dramatic and frequently sardonic strain of illustration, sometimes approaching caricature, as in Hogarth's moralities and Rowlandson's cartoons.

The truly French qualities of sensual elegance, "pure painting," as delectation of surface and enjoyment of color for their own sakes, are not inherent in the English genius, though to this generalization there are notable exceptions. The British tradition in its most personal form is a Gothic and romantic one, in spite of the vogue during lengthy periods of history, first of Italian and subsequently of French classicism. In those often-forgotten Mediaeval times when the British were leaders of painting and sculpture throughout Europe, their school was Gothic, and owing to the geographical position and climate of the British Isles, and the essentially Northern outlook of its inhabitants, this tradition has remained.

Back to the Landscape

It is therefore not surprising that, cut off from the century-old omnipotence of France, young British painters should revert strongly to type, and that the landscape immediately about them should deeply affect them at the expense of the clichés of surrealism. This has been salutory; and it is admirable that the intoxication of Picasso and Matisse should begin to wear off with this recognizance of native genius.

The youngest generation of painters in Britain now turns to such contemporaries as Paul Nash, Stanley Spencer, and in particular Graham Sutherland. Sutherland is a painter of unique vision, artistically descended from Blake, Samuel Palmer and Turner, who form the most potent ancestry of the new trend. His painting is the result of insight as intense in relation to landscape as Blake's was profound in the understanding of the human spirit. They, the younger generation, turn in lesser degree to Paul Nash, only equalled among contemporaries in that peculiarly English form—the watercolor—by the lyricist David Jones. They turn to Wyndham Lewis, Stanley Spencer, and Edward Burra, for these latter artists are as deeply concerned with the treatment of the figure as are the former with the visual aspect of landscape.

Wyndham Lewis is probably the finest portrait draughtsman, certainly the best critical mind in Britain today; Spencer the most important religious painter, who combines the spiritual force of Mediaeval wall painters with a minute precision of technique reminiscent of the Renaissance, and is also, with Burra, in the direct tradition of Hogarth and Rowlandson, a sardonic and morbid satirist.

Followers of Sickert

While these artists constitute the most personal and native aspect of the English school of painting, there is still not unnaturally a considerable group whose allegiance to France is predominant. This group is formed under the banner of the late Walter Richard Sickert, pupil of Whistler and Degas, and leader of the English Impressionists. Victor Pasmore is the only important young painter to result from this trend, though the disciples are quite numerous.

To this catalogue must be added certain solitary figures, who are nevertheless important additions to British art. Augustus John, a superb academic draughtsman; Sir William Nicholson, that fine still life painter; Matthew Smith, pupil of Matisse, the only significant British follower of "Les Fauves," and a master of the sensual qualities of paint; and L. S. Lowry, an industrial landscapist who may be compared in approach, if not in stature, to Utrillo. All these have, in greater or lesser degree, affected the recent course and development of British painting.

This, then, forms the background against which the young British artists have, in the absence of French imports, begun to form their personalities.

The lyricists have been greatly influenced by the late Christopher Wood, by Paul Nash, Ivan Hitchens, a lyrical artist whose nearest continental counterpart is Matisse, and Frances Hodgkins a poetic, but essentially superficial artist. Their major followers, with the exception of William Scott, may be assessed within either of the first two of the groups—the lyrical or the mystical. Scott is an artist of exquisite sensibility, purely visual, and, like Hitchens, in no way affected by the "internal vision" which is Sutherland's pre-occupation.

Influence of Sutherland

Graham Sutherland has unquestionably exercised the most widespread influence on the artists in their twenties; Keith Vaughan, a talented young watercolorist, has not yet escaped his domination; John Minton, the most accomplished landscape draughtsman of the younger generation, shows marked traces of his manner, and John Craxton, younger and less easy to assess than either of those mentioned, although already displaying a definite personality, derives most of his mannerisms from Sutherland's vision. This organic quality of visual digestion is Sutherland's major contribution to English painting. Potentially, he looks as deeply into the mystical structure of landscape as did Leonardo into the natural anatomy of the human figure. It is a form of vision which may well prove, when ultimately realized, a key to the direction in which the art of painting must travel.

Of those who are following this lead, probably the most mature is Robert Colquhoun, who, although he owes his main allegiance to Wyndham Lewis, applies a similar method, in his treatment of figures, to the process of digestion which produces Sutherland's landscape. Michael Ayrton, a combination to some extent of the three basic qualities of the lyricist, mystic and illustrator, has been as deeply affected by Sutherland's landscape as by the Gothic Flemish masters from whom he derives his treatment of the figure and his predilection for the fantastic. Of the third group, Leslie Hurry, a fantastic artist of great skill and morbid vision, the next in line to Burra, is, with Ayrton, in that specific form of English art, the dramatic subject picture, the major figure among the younger painters. It is interesting to note that these two are rising figures in the field of stage design.

War's Effect on Art

Naturally the effect of the war itself on painting cannot as yet be seen. Great war art, as Goya's last pictures prove, is produced after, not during wars, though the blitz and its aftermath resulted in some fine work from Sutherland, from Nash, and in particular from John Minton.

Especially good drawings of the sleeping occupants of underground shelters, during the bombing, have also been produced by the sculptor, Henry Moore; and these, since the subject provides natural scope for his preoccupation with the recumbent form, approach a personal art far more than does much of the work officially commissioned.

The War Artists' Committee, subsidized by the British Treasury to obtain a record of the war as seen through the artist's eye, has commissioned and purchased large quantities of work from artists, to their financial benefit, but this has largely provoked a visual journalism. Certainly the best painting produced during the war has been unheroic and mainly pastoral, as might be expected if Breughel's painting during the Spanish occupation of the Netherlands, or Ruben's landscapes during the Thirty Years' War be remembered.

It remains to be seen in what particular way this, the greatest of all conflicts, shall be represented, but unquestionably painting in Britain, now in bud, gives evidence of a flowering which may eventually provide the root and branch of future European art.

"VICTORY WILL BE OURS"
FORGING THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME.

British artists in wartime were hit by high costs and shortage of materials, and the war even diminished the number of London's pavement artists, who need only a "pitch" and a bit of chalk to get down to business. But the dean of them all, pictured here, is back at his old pitch, the Duke of York's steps, after serving for three years in this war, as well as in the last.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Valter Poole An Able Conductor A Suppe Overture Revived

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FEW guest conductors have made a finer impression on a first hearing than did Valter Poole at last week's Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena. Because his name was more or less unknown his outstanding gifts came as a surprise. He is assistant conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, under Karl Krueger and for 18 years was a viola player in that organization. He is a native of Oklahoma, is now in his forties and was educated at Boston and in Paris. Few American baton-wielders give such a sense of repose and dignity on the podium and his sensitive musicianship is apparent. The impression he made on his audience was immediate. I am told that the approbation of veteran members of the orchestra was also emphatic. They found it a joy to rehearse under him. The result was evident in the breadth of tone and the effects of shading and contrast that gave charm and vitality to the rendering of an unusually tuneful program.

Mr. Poole's gifts were amply demonstrated in a permanently enchanting number, Hamilton Harty's Suite based on Handel's "Water Music," originally composed in 1717 for a progress on the Thames of King George I. A legend has persisted that the work resulted in a reconciliation between monarch and composer, after a quarrel which had taken place in Hanover. The flaw in the tale is that it is entirely untrue; they had been reconciled some time previously.

The original work was in 21 movements of which Harty selected five of the most characteristic. In atmosphere and rhythmic attributes it is proof of how thoroughly English Handel had become during the six years that had elapsed since his first coming to London in 1711. The buoyancy of its measures, and its simple, hearty harmonies are definitely in old English tradition. The "Allegro Deciso" which serves as a finale is famous for its high lyrical passages for horns which were nobly played.

A Lively Program

The program included other spirited works of the standard repertory of Bizet's incidental music for Alphonse Daudet's Provencal tragedy L'Arlesienne seems to equal the "Carmen" music in popularity. A fortnight ago Dr. O'Neill played the second of the two suites, and on this occasion Mr. Poole played the first which includes the lovely Adagietto. In this he obtained an exquisite pianissimo and throughout the distinguished quality of his rhythm was apparent. The stimulating urge of his beat gave a new edge of interest to the "Rosenkavalier" waltzes, and in two familiar polkas by Johann Strauss, "Pizzacato" and "Chit-Chat" he presented deliciously vivacious contrasts. Color and contrast also marked the Korsakoff "Scheherazade" music, in which the plaintive violin solo was beautifully rendered by John Dembeck.

I was grateful to Mr. Poole for revival of one of the overtures of the infectious melodist, known as Franz von Suppe, for short, though his full name was Francesco Ezechiele Ermenegildo Cavaliere Suppe-Demilli (1819-1895), a Dalmatian of Belgian descent, reared in Vienna, where he composed 210 stage-works including 31 operettas. Time was when his name was associated with "music in the park" for his overtures "Poet and Peasant" and "Light Cavalry" were favorites with all bandmasters. Twenty years ago his finest piece "Boccaccio" was revived at the Metropolitan for Maria Jeritza. The overture to "The Lovely Galatea" which Mr. Poole presented, is unfamiliar but full of melodic graces. One would relish more of Suppe, who was assuredly the Viennese Sullivan.

A special feature of the concert was the appearance of a young Chicago girl, Dorothy Stockton, an expert on the marimba, a super-xylophone which has been gaining serious recognition of late years, since it is a responsive instrument of artistic possibilities when played by a truly gifted musician like Miss Stockton, or the young Toronto virtuoso, Muriel Kilby. Miss Stockton's accuracy, speed and smoothness in numbers like Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo" and the Weber "Rondo" were amazing, and her fine intelligence was apparent in her phrasing.

Adaskin Recital

In a recital at the Conservatory Hall last week, the able violinist, Harry Adaskin honored the 64th birthday of one of his teachers, Arthur Hartmann, distinguished violinist and composer, now resident in New York. Hartmann is one of the most prolific and expert of transcriptionists, especially adept in transferring the spirit and idioms of Debussy's songs and piano pieces to strings. Mr. Adaskin played with grace three; "The Girl with the Flaxen Hair," "Beau Soir" and "Minstrels." Other Hartmann arrangements were Tanieff's "Birth of the Harp" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Bumble Bee."

Alberta Appointment

The distinguished English organist and choirmaster, John Reymes-King, who succeeded the late Dr. Herbert C. Fricker, at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, a post of historic interest, is leaving to fill the newly established Chair of Music at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, where he will also hold a church appointment. According to present plans his academic responsibilities will be wide in scope. Mr. Reymes-King first came to Toronto as organist and choirmaster at Knox Church, and previously had been for three years on the staff of McGill Conservatorium, Montreal.

Composers' Defence

The name of the Canadian Performing Right Society has been changed to "The Composers, Authors and Publishers Association of Canada" with the same executives

Lee Fairfax, baritone, who will be guest-artist together with Selma Kaye, soprano, at the Prom concert in Varsity Arena on Thursday, Aug. 9, Dr. Frieder Weissman conducting.

PROM CONCERT
Varsity Arena — Thurs., Aug. 9
8.50 p.m.
Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra
FRIEDER WEISSMAN
GUEST CONDUCTOR
LEE FAIRFAX BARITONE
SELMA KAYE DRAMATIC SOPRANO
Tickets: Res. $1.00, 60c; general admission 40c. Prom Box Office at Heintzman's daily (10 a.m.-4.30; Sat. 10-12.30; phone Ad. 6269); also Moodey's; Arena box office Thursdays only.
Ernest Johnson, Manager

as in the past. It will continue competitions for original Canadian compositions and has announced its third contest for senior entrants of matured talent. Five cash awards of $100 each will again be made by a board of adjudicators headed by Sir Ernest MacMillan.

Poor Old Wagner

Even the ablest musicians are capable of fantastic suggestions. One recently made by Fabien Sevitsky, conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra seems to savor of fascism. The re-education of the German people must, he holds, include control of their music for the next 20 years. Wagnerian opera should be denied them because it is in his opinion "blood music." In other words he proposes that the Allied Nations should adopt a course parallel to that of the late Goebbels when he banned the music of Mendelssohn. Hitler he says raised Wagnerian opera to a political status with bad effects on the German people.

Mr. Sevitsky's real name is Kousevitsky, and he dropped the first syllable to avoid confusion with his uncle, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A native of Russia, he may be pardoned for his prejudices. So far as is known Hitler's enthusiasm for Wagner was limited to "Der Meistersinger" which is certainly not "blood music"

It is easy to understand why the "Nibelungen Ring" sequence of music dramas would find little favor with Hitler, whose character strongly resembled that of the arch-villain Hagen, a sinister chap who stabbed Siegfried in the back with a poisoned spear. The "Ring" ends with the triumph of the black-hearted Nibelungs over the Volsungs, symbolic of sweetness and light. The gods become so disgusted with Germany that they leave her to her fate and retire to Valhalla. The other important operas of Wagner deal with traditional love tales of Thuringia, the Low Countries and Cornwall; and the legend of the Holy Grail. There is surprisingly little "blood music" in Wagner's works. We must go to Verdi and other Italians for that.

FILM AND THEATRE

The Prefabricated Movie-House Is Just Around The Corner

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE postwar movie-house, which has been heralded for several years on wooden signs in empty lots may be nearer than you think. Plans are already completed for prefabricated movie-palaces which can be whisked into being like a child's meccano set, and be ready for a gala opening before the local Property Owners' Committee can form a quorum to protest against their erection.

The prefabricated movie-house can be put together handily, simply by following the diagrams, fitting the interlocking sections in place and tightening the nuts and bolts. Anyone who buys this gigantic toy—it will seat anywhere from six hundred to three thousand people—buys the whole thing complete, with seats, lighting, lobby chesterfields and fountains, a front door-key, and for all I know, a prefabricated blonde to sit in the little plexiglass kiosk out front and sell tickets.

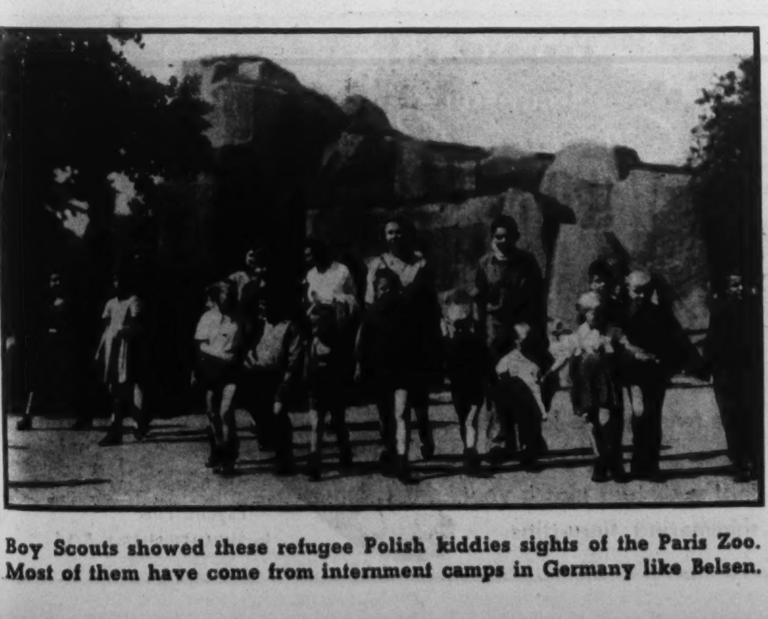
It won't be expensive either. The makers of the prefabricated movie theatre figure that their product will cost forty per cent less than a present day Grade A movie-house, or approximately the cost of a Grade B movie. However, anyone who contemplates buying one and putting it together for his own amusement is warned that the job is one for experts—the amateur is likely to find when he has all the pieces assembled that he has put the Proscenium arch in the lobby and arranged the auditorium so that the audience will have to watch the picture while hanging upside-down from the ceiling. Prefabrication building experts however can run the theatre up and have everything, including the audience, in place in three weeks. It won't be jerrybuilt either. It will be made of structural steel, fireproof tile and unbreakable plastic and will represent (the makers claim) just about the ultimate in permanence on the one hand and mobility on the other. It is constructed to defy weather, fire, termites and earthquakes. At the same time it can be dismantled at the owner's whim and taken away in truck-loads to be reassembled on another corner where business may be brisker.

More Dream-Stuff

Prewar movie-houses were for the most part adapted from legitimate theatres or movie theatres built for the silent film. The postwar film palace, whether prefabricated or not, will be specially designed not only for sound reproduction but for television; which means that you won't have to stay home and watch the new television drama in your living-room after all, but can go round the corner to the neighborhood house, just as you always have. Chairs will be deepened, and sight-lines improved. There will be more room for the patron's knees. Dust-and germ-free air, accompanied no doubt by mood-music, will be continually breathed through concealed apertures in the wall. The decor will consist entirely of fluorescent lighting, with an engineer, also in a concealed aperture, operating switches and playing the entire spectrum over our exposed sensibilities. If the patron can't be moved even by Abbott and Costello under these exotic circumstances it won't be the fault of the management or the postwar world.

Even in this beautiful and aseptic Nirvana however there will still be conditions that the most advanced management won't be able to control. The Seat Changer will be with us as always, and the Jitterer, and the Rear Commentator and the Perpetual Eater. There will still be customers who will arrive late and stand in the row arguing about seat position while on the screen the camera shifts tantalizingly towards the latest victim or the final suspect. Nothing can be done about this, since in the medium as everywhere else, modern technology can control practically everything except human behavior.

So much for the Movie House of Tomorrow. As for the movies themselves, advance lists do not seem to indicate that we are in for any sensational departures from prewar standards. The prefabricated movie of course was an old story long before the prefabricated movie-house was ever thought of. Every movie-goer knows this film. It comes in standard interlocking sections held together by the nuts and bolts of familiar circumstances and any good Hollywood craftsman can assemble it in three weeks, so skilfully that you can hardly notice the joins. It seems obvious that the prefabricated movie will continue to do all right in the Movie World of Tomorrow, where everyone will be so comfortably conditioned both emotionally and physically that the story won't matter anyhow.



Boy Scouts showed these refugee Polish kiddies sights of the Paris Zoo. Most of them have come from internment camps in Germany like Belsen.

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Thin Ice Bends, Doesn't Break

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE theatre audience in these days consists largely of young women in pairs unaccompanied by men. In this condition it appears to be even less inhibited in its reactions to the humor of double meanings than it used to be when it was more mixed. Producers are therefore busy scouring the records of past seasons for the spiciest examples of this type of dialogue and situation, and "Cradle Snatchers", a New York success of two decades ago, which was used in '42 as the basis for a Cole Porter show of some quality, was an obvious candidate. It is a dexterous piece by two professional play-carpenters, Russell Medcraft and Norma Mitchell, with a good deal of thin ice which, as we remember it, did not bend quite so perilously under the lighter weight of a New York company when it was last presented in Toronto; however it never quite breaks even now. The Robert Henderson presentation at the Royal Alex. is brisk and amusing throughout, and it would be unreasonable to expect too much subtlety in July and August.

The real fun of the piece does not develop until the three young frat. brothers who are hired by the three forty-ish wives to make their three husbands jealous appear on the scene, and in this production it is largely due to the vigor (but not subtlety) with which Arthur Maxwell as *Jose Vallejo* proceeds to demonstrate that Latins are not lousy lovers. The three ladies include two new-comers to the company, Frances Comstock and Doro Merande. Miss Comstock as the slightly nymphomaniac *Susan Martin* is admirable in the first act, when the play depends mainly on brisk dialogue, and has an excellent scene at the end; but she has not quite the finesse required of an actress who has to play a vulgar part without appearing vulgar, in the revelry scenes. Doro Merande is a type actress, probably of limited range, but of great skill and admirably suited to this part. Cosette Lee was excellent as the third of the wives.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

New York a City Where a Steak Supplants Mink for Glamor

By BERNICE COFFEY

New York.

HEAT that leaves one gasping, humidity that makes one feel as though dressed in a blanket wrung out in hot water, rain that comes down in torrents, and a schedule of events beginning at breakfast and continuing through into the late hours . . . . that was New York during the New York Dress Institute's Press Week when fashion reporters come to see the handsome things this modern Bagdad has in store for fall.

Our report, we suspect, is going to be pretty much of a mixed bag out of which dresses, fabulous furs, suits, activities, cosmetics, hats, big names in the fashion world, food, are likely to pop up grab-bag style.

No news is not good news. The strike of newspaper deliverers did strange things to the city. Everyone felt out of touch with what was going on in the outer world and although radio strove valiantly to fill the gap it didn't quite satisfy. New Yorkers like to catch their news on the run or as they ride in subways, ferries, busses, commuters' trains, as they eat in the Automat or sit in Bryant Park. The papers continued to be printed and could be obtained by those who were willing to join the long queues outside the newspaper offices. Newspapers obtained in this way were full of news but lacked that important ingredient, advertising, and one of the not unimportant by-products of the strike was a sharp falling off in departmental store sales and night club attendance. Radio bulletins of the progress of the strike were given along with other news, and when the strike ended on the seventeenth day the city gave an almost audible sigh of relief.

Orchids, furs, diamonds in hunks and chunks, may or may not be the traditional way to a gal's heart. But a sirloin steak wrapped in brown paper is surefire. Everybody is hungry for meat and no wonder. Cold salmon is a very fine summer dish but not when it faces you in a succession of meals. Americans are polite about it, but nevertheless find it difficult to reconcile the very real scarcity of meat in their country with what they regard as Canada's abundance. The recent announcement of meat rationing in Canada undoubtedly will have the effect of creating better will toward Canada in the mind of the average meat-hungry American citizen.

Waldorf's Wine List

The English Grill at Rockefeller Plaza where viewed through the glass wall, the sight of water cascading down the steps of the great golden statue is a refreshing sight on a hot evening, came through handsomely. Everything else on the menu was ignored for mixed grill of bacon, lamb chop and kidney. There was butter too,—to the voluble delight of the American members of the party. The butter scarcity is easing slightly and now and then butter replaces the usual substitutes of cottage cheese and apple butter. Sugar though not seen in abundance, is plentiful by Canadian standards. Cigarettes have returned again to cigarette counters — especially the lesser-known brands. Chesterfields, Lucky Strikes, apparently are to be had but not when we were around.

New York prices are very high by Canadian standards (cheers for the price ceiling!) but are not as high as in some other parts of the United States. Boston, for instance, according to a resident of that city. A tight schedule didn't give us much time to shop around, and there may be places more in line with Canadian prices. Longchamps puts a fee of thirty-five cents on a cup of coffee but, on the other hand, Schrafft's, where Helen Hokinson ladies are to be seen in the flesh, sells it for a dime.

And, speaking of prices, let's take a look at the Waldorf-Astoria's wine list. Here are Duc De Saint Remy, Extra Dry (Argentine Champagne) $7.00 a bottle; Cresta Blanca Souvenir Champagne (American) $5.00 a bottle; Pommard, Hudes Pere et Fils (burgundy, vintage 1929) $3.50 a bottle; rye or bourbon, straight or highball (with soda or gingerale) 55 cents; cocktails from 45 to 60 cents.

Artistry with flowers: A brown pottery imp with outstretched hand holding a corsage of cornflowers firmly attached with fuchsia ribbon . . . . a corsage of cornflowers and miniature and white mums held in cupped hands made of white wire sprinkled with glitter . . . . a simple berry box dyed yellow, filled with a nest of pink straw in which stands a glass kitchen tumbler holding three little nosegays, one of small yellow daisies, one of pink button mums and geranium leaves, the third of deep velvety maroon mums centered by pink roses. Attached a little note written in red crayon, "Choose Your Nosegay."

The Queen Elizabeth

The Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary are regarded with affection by New Yorkers. These British ships carried thousands of American boys away from their shores, and now they are bringing them back. The "Lizzie", as she is familiarly known hereabouts, arrived during our visit in New York. From the thousands of office windows that jag the city's skyline she was seen coming up the bay. Everyone who could dashed to the Battery or the vicinity of the docks. The lucky ones boarded ferries which slowed up so that passengers could view the giant liner as she was pushed, bunted and shoved around by the tugs. The ship had a rakish list as the thousands of men aboard crowded to one side to see the city. A girl reporter who went aboard told us that she was overwhelmed by the boys who crowded around her for their first close-up in years of an American girl in civilian dress. They commented admiringly about her simple summer frock. It is possible in the future that when other ships arrive in New York they will be met at the dock by a fashion show of the city's most glamorous models.

Luncheon in the exquisite Wedgwood Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, hostess Anne Delafield, head of the Dubarry Success School, seated at the head table flanked on either side by two highly personable men—all under a spotlight. Miss D., a stunning brunette, in a very large black hat, the brim rimmed with a black tulle ruffle, and black frock. Copy-cat's note from the Waldorf's cuisine for a hot day: Coffee served hot in small glasses filled with sprigs of mint. But good!

The men seated at Miss Delafield's right and left composed a board of experts to whom questions were put with sometimes side-splitting results. They were the "Greek Ambassador," George Givot; Earl Wilson, author of "I Am Gazing Into my Eight-Ball"; Allan Prescott, radio's "Wife-Saver"; and Russell Patterson, famous illustrator whose specialty is long-legged beauties. Some of the questions and answers:

Divorces And Curves

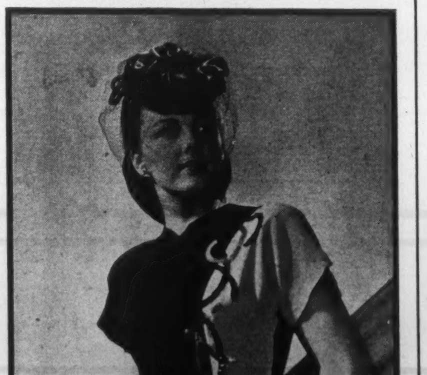
"What is the main reason women want divorces?" Too many women on hip parade. Men, not women, are incurable romancers. Divorce is the breaking up of a friendship and it usually begins when a woman stops building up a man's ego and starts nagging. Goo on the face at night when she should look pretty instead of looking like Dracula.

"Are men in favor of more curves for women?" The boys rose bravely to this one, but couldn't seem to come to a clear decision. Among their replies: It largely depends on a girl's plans. Pads and corsets are really marketing goods she can't deliver. One wit quoting Mae West, "What God's forgotten we stuff with cotton."

"Why are women more unstable than men?" Here again the board offered a variety of opinions. Women are more unstable than men because women are more unstable than men. The hats and high heels they wear prove women are unstable in heart and head. Women make men unstable. Men are the unstable sex because they can be convinced by perfectly healthy, able women that they should be supported for life.

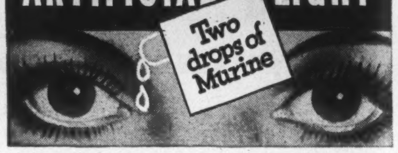
Miss Delafield's answers to these statements were demonstrated by models on a small stage. Her advice to those who lack curves was not to swim the crawl stroke. It causes round shoulders and flat chest. Do the old-fashioned breast stroke because it contracts back muscles, extends the chest. . . . A model in the Beauty Angle position showed how to remove make-up, treat the skin and look attractive when going bye-bye. Another model demonstrated foot exercises.

To a pent-house party on the St. Regis Roof where everyone gravitated outside to the awninged terrace. A breeze, a frost-rimmed glass, an accordian player, the city light shimmering through the heat haze below—and John Powers, head of the model agency (all this and handsome, too) leaning against the parapet. Top New York models earn $25 an hour but there are few in this charmed circle of beauties. Not necessarily beautiful, they are unusually photogenic, know how to wear clothes with great skill, how to take a pose, how to use make-up. They know all the tricks of the trade and are well worth their high hourly fee in the time they save the photographer. That, little chums, is why we see the same faces in so many ads. Curiously, these photogenic darlings do not always make the best fashion show models. And, something to remember by those of us who dress for our more limited publics, models tie a chiffon scarf over the head to preserve their coiffures when making rapid changes from one dress to another.



Contrast of turquoise against dramatic black, accented by the sparkle of black and silvertone sequins, gives character to this peplum dress. It's a Samuel Margolis original.

For eyes that Tire under
ARTIFICIAL LIGHT



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Cocktails from 5 to 7.30 at the Coty Fifth Avenue Salon where perfumes are displayed against wonderful pale blue walls and baroque white decorations with accents of red. A pair of twins, noted cover girls Consuelo and Gloria O'Connor, dramatized the salutary effect of makeup by appearing in tandem, Gloria's face completely innocent of makeup (even lipstick) while Consuelo was completely "glamored" with the correct Coty covering. Was introduced here to a petite girl with a tantalizingly familiar face. Judy Garland of the movies, no less, in a brown crepe frock with brown lace jabot and belt of copper and silver beads, open crowned hat of brown curled ostrich tips brought to a little peak in front.

Coal For Europe

To breakfast at the Biltmore to hear Daggett Howard, administrative executive of the recent Rosenman Mission to the liberated areas of Europe. Mr. Howard pointed out that the greatest contribution "we can make to France is coal, for on it depends not only warmth, but employment, textiles, sanitation, etc." Mr. Howard went on to say, "Few people realize that, while our military forces have imported coal to Europe, they have actually consumed far more than they have imported. They have thus been net users of the small coal resources of our Allies, for transportation and heating and for military production programs. Large parts of the French textile industry were preempted by our Army for the manufacture of cotton duck to make tents and cotton thread for tire fabric, both urgently needed for use by our own troops in the final phase of the war against Germany and for occupation and redeployment purposes.

"As a means of relieving to some extent the serious lack of coal in France for domestic heating purproses this winter," Mr. Howard said, "there will be sent to the French people from Germany a certain quantity of brown coal briquettes, which are made by removing the large water content of low grade brown coal." Mr. Howard concluded his speech with the trenchant remark, "If we cannot handle the situation created by the Germans starting the war, it looks as if we won't win the peace." All of which throws more than a fugitive light on why householders in those sections of Canada depending on United States sources for coal, have been advised to conserve their supplies of the precious fuel.

Cocktail party in the Blessed Event Room of the Stork Club up on East Fifty-Third Street, where Mr. Joseph Keho, president of Dorothy Gray, was host. Into a tiny entrance crowded by those who meekly wait for admittance to the sanctum beyond guarded by a thick red plush rope *and* a blasé head waiter, past the long bar where we *think* we saw Noel Coward and *know* we saw Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, up narrow stairs to the Blessed Event Room, a small room, walls hung with dusky salmon colored drapes, and one-quarter occupied by a bar. Crowded, noisy, fun, and closeups of hats that would have halted traffic for blocks in our native land.

AFTERMATH

THE very next time that we meet, I know
He will not notice me, but pass me by,
Ignoring impolitely my "hello",
Frustrating my attempts to catch his eye.

Yet, after all, I shall not give a hoot.
The fact is, he and I were never friends.
He only favored me with his salute
For obvious reasons—to attain his ends.

Now when we meet, I'll know, and so will he,
The news for which we've waited all this while;
Thus I shall be most happy to be free
Of his vote-conscious pre-election smile.

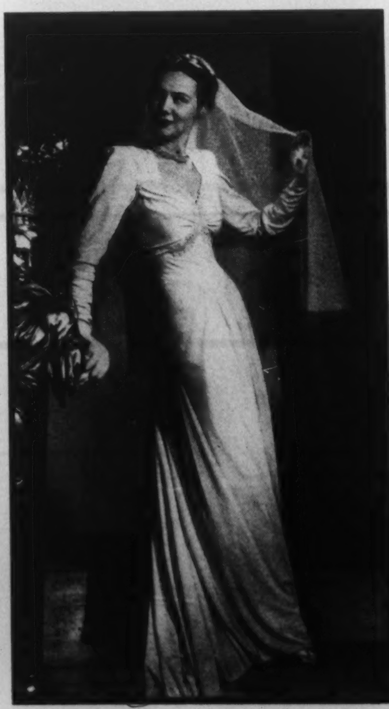
J. O. PLUMMER

Long Distance Sketches

Another afternoon to the Barberry Room of the Hotel Berkshire where we saw Western Union's Telefax in action. This is a machine that transmits facsimiles of messages, photographs, sketches, from New York to Chicago as expeditiously as it did across the room at the party where both sending and receiving apparatus were set up.

Bits and pieces: Played and sung everywhere, "Laura," "Good, Good, Good," "Sentimental Journey" . . . The negro nun in blue and white habit, low white sandals on otherwise bare feet, standing with a collection box in her hands at the entrance to Sterns department store on Forty-Second Street . . . . Mirrors, mirrors everywhere in bars and nightclubs to give an effect of spaciousness . . . . and the strange absence of clocks . . . . A club called "Saturday's Children," the members women who work for a living.

Next week: The story of the clothes New York designers have dreamed up for fall, why some hats have been inspired by soufflés and the Crusaders, suits inspired by nonobjective art, the world's most fabulous furs.



The bodice of this bridal gown of white jersey is outlined in seed pearl embroidery in a leaf design. Skirt fullness is concentrated in front, at bottom of the midriff girdle, and in the back at the beginning of the train.

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A Scotsman went into a telegraph office to send a wire, and was told that he had to pay for the message, but that his name went free.

He thought this over for a while.

"Weel lass, ye mae nae ken it," he said finally, "but I'm an Indian and ma name's 'I willna be hame till Soonday'."

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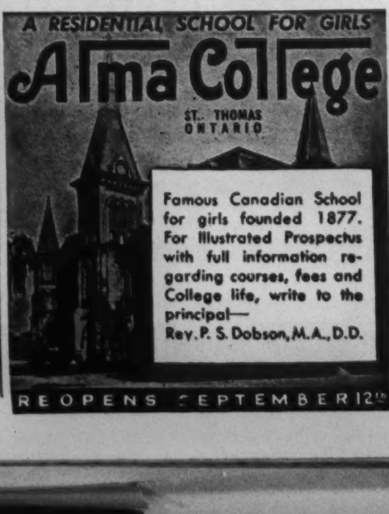

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REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12th

CONCERNING FOOD

And Bring Your Chopsticks for Tomorrow's Meal in Chungking

By JANET MARCH

THE war has produced a whole crop of new clichés. "The world has shrunk" is one that turns up often. This is usually followed by statistics as to airline distances from the South Pole to Moscow—and the flying time in hours necessary to get from Washington to Delhi. The gentlemen who keep telling us these facts about shrinkage—if the globe was once pure wool and a yard wide it is so no longer—are doing it to drive home the necessity of a good durable peace. We'll listen to them with patience and interest and when they get everything fixed up, then we'll hope to begin to realize some of the benefits of shrinkage.

Surely a generation which has seen transport commands girdling the world is going to be a generation of travellers. That annual hundred mile motor trek is going to look pretty dull to father who was quite used to dining in Montreal one night, London the next and being well on his way to Suez before the sun set behind Gibraltar the following evening. If we travel we must eat the food of the countries we visit, and if we are going to enjoy the food it is a good idea to know a bit about it ahead. So if hopping the Pacific Chinawards is one of your peacetime dreams start now to sample Chinese food. A good guide in this direction is "How to Cook and Eat in China," by Buwei Yang Chao, published by Longmans, Green and Co., $4.50.

Communal Dishes

Mrs. Chao is at present living in the United States and in her "Author's Note" at the beginning says, "I am ashamed to have written this book. First, because I am a doctor and ought to be practicing instead of cooking. Secondly, because I didn't write the book. The way I didn't was like this. You know I speak little English and write less. So I cooked my dishes in Chinese, my daughter Rulan put my Chinese into English, and my husband finding the English dull put much of it back into Chinese again." This accounts for what looks like a bit of whimsey in some of the names "Thi-Flowing Eggs", "Red in Snow Stirs Horse Beans", etc.

Mrs. Chao describes the Chinese way of eating which is to have a variety of communal dishes on the table into which everyone dips, taking a small amount at a time. She points out that this system has many advantages. Service is far less formal, and an extra place for an unexpected guest can be slipped in with the provision of a rice bowl and a pair of chopsticks. Sometimes, nowadays, there are serving chopsticks put beside each of the dishes, but as it is the custom to take a very small amount often the shuffling that has to go on to use them is considerably more alarming than the American fork changing habits.

This cook book gives quantities for cooking for six persons in the American fashion; that is, with one dish as the main one. Nearly all the ingredients mentioned in the bulk of the recipes would be obtainable in any Chinatown and indeed a bottle of soy sauce, some ginger, and possibly some bamboo shoots would allow you to cook a great many of the dishes. There is a diagram to show you how to use chopsticks. Perhaps you are clever with diagrams.

One of the striking things about Chinese cookery is that with a very modest amount of variety in ingredients they are able to achieve so much variety in flavor. Meat is nearly always pork, and is used sparingly which should be a useful trick to learn these days; there are hardly any dairy products and a very limited amount of fresh fruits.

Red Cooking

The most usual ways of cooking are steaming, wet steaming not double boiler steaming, red cooking which is cooking with soy bean sauce, and stir frying which is sautéeing to you. There is little or no eating of raw vegetables in China but they do some very fine things with dandelions, Chinese cabbage, radishes, cucumbers and egg plants. The Chinese evidently long ago learned the value of cooking vegetables for a short time in a very little liquid.

There is a chapter near the back of the book giving typical Chinese menus, so that if you are a real internationalist in food matters and want to eat the sort of meal the Chinese eat here are your sailing directions. There is also a chapter on tea which tells one thing I never knew. The Chinese after drinking the first infusion of tea will pour more boiling water on the leaves and often consider that this second brew has a finer flavor than the first. Of course many people pour hot water into their teapots but the water is seldom boiling.

There is a whole chapter on shrimps and another on sea food and one on fish, but shrimps, mullets and shads are hard to come by in the neck of the woods where I am. In fact just snaring a piece of finnan haddie for a meatless day is quite a chore. Still it's nice to read about shrimps with a mouth-watering dose of wishful thinking.

Here is one of Mrs. Chao's recipes for chicken you might like to try as a starter in Chinese cookery.

Paper Wrapped Chicken

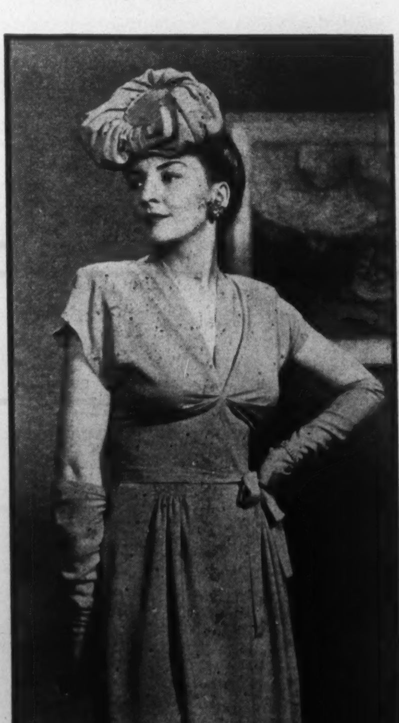
2 young chickens, or one large one about 3-4 lbs. with bones
1 tbsp. sherry
2 tbsp. soy sauce
½ tsp. sugar (if desired)
1 scallion or ½ small sweet onion
2 or 3 slices of ginger (if you can get it)
Enough vegetable oil for deep frying
18 sheets of cellophane paper 4 X 4 inches

Remove all bones and skin from ~~the~~ chicken (about 1 lb. pure meat left). Cut white and dark meat obliquely to the tissues into slices of about 1 square inch by ⅛ inch thick (the bones and skins can be used for making soup).

Put sherry, soy sauce, chopped scallion and chopped ginger in a bowl with the chicken and let the chicken soak for ten minutes. Then divide the chicken into 18 portions and wrap each portion in a piece of cellophane. A diagram is included to show you how this is done. You start at one corner and then fold in the two sides and give another double fold and tuck in the loose envelope-flap-shaped end.

Then heat the vegetable oil and deep fry the packages for 2 minutes. Serve without unwrapping in order to keep the heat and juice in until eating. This dish can be kept in the oven for a few minutes without getting tough, but cannot be re-heated after getting cold.

Wouldn't this be a good idea to try for dinner in the garden, or even on a picnic if you have a camping enthusiast along who will build you a good fire?



Allover rhinestone embroidery enhances the simple yet elegant lines of this dress by Lawrence Sperber. La Riche, a Bruck fabric, lends itself to its soft draped loveliness.

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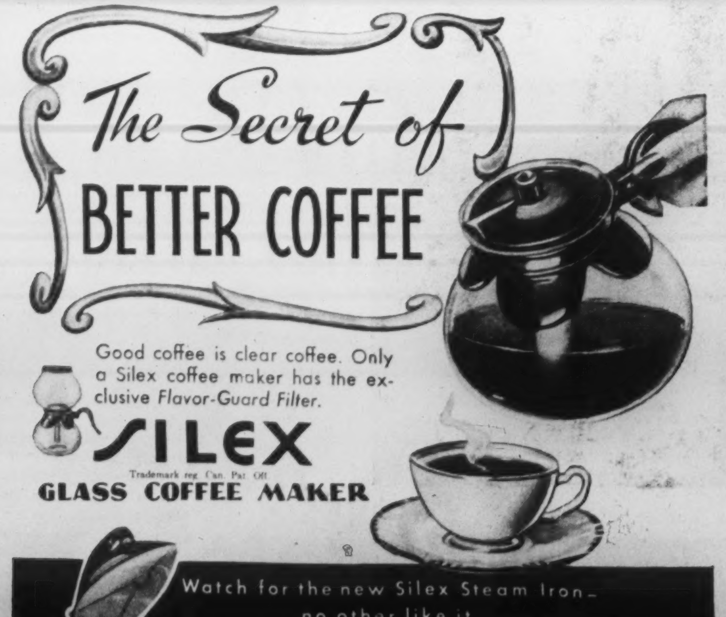

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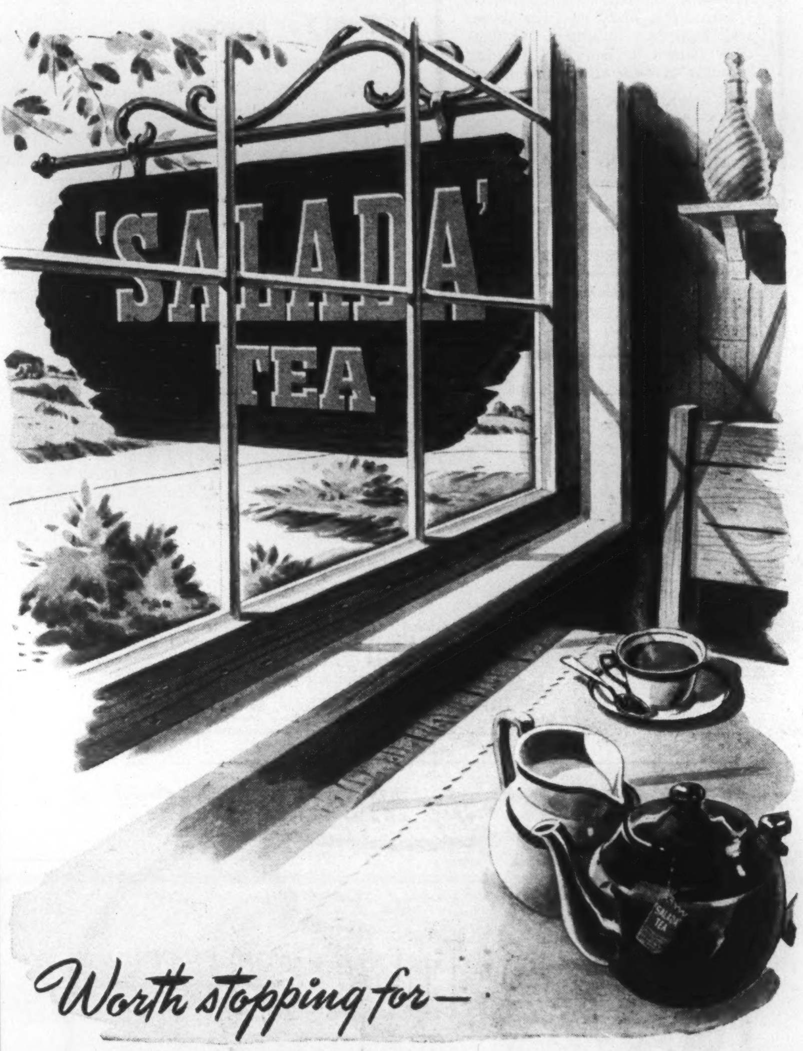

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345R

THE OTHER PAGE

"So Help Me!"--Mild Mr. Blodgett Finds He's Perpetrated a Felony

By W. R. WATSON

"SO HELP me, I didn't mean to do it!" said the new office boy blandly. "So help me!"

"Why don't you watch what you're doing?" shouted Eric Blodgett, jumping up to clean the spilled ink from his desk. "'So help me!' Such language!" he muttered, sopping up the ink with a blotter. "I wonder what the world's coming to."

Mr. Blodgett was visibly provoked. If he had been told five years earlier that he would raise his voice to anyone in the office he would not have believed it. He had held the same position in the same office for over thirty years. He thought he had learned in that time to meet situations with tolerance.

But present day conditions had upset Eric Blodgett's state of calm. He was mostly at ease when things were static. Routine, never monotonous, was an essential part of his make-up. He was a creature of habit by choice. To be tied to a rigid schedule brought him delicious contentment. Sameness of scene and action were necessary to his happiness and tranquility.

Now, many familiar faces had gone from the office. Women had been brought in to take the place of men. His responsibilities had been added to and increased. And finally, this child under sixteen as an office boy! Disquiet, by a gradual cumulative process, had seeped into and disrupted his normal way of life. He was edgy and nervous.

When the inky mess was cleared he locked his desk and went to the clothes closet. He took off his desk coat and became conscious again of its frayed collar and elbows. He had always been able to dress himself moderately but immaculately.

"Income taxes! Bonds! Stamps! Increased cost of living! . . . Ah well! Country needs it more than I do... New coat can wait."

He put on his suit coat and reached down for his rubbers. He creaked at the knees. "Not getting any younger. . . Must keep well to keep going... Must keep dry to keep well. . . They depend on me." He put his toe rubbers on over his spats. The rubbers were loose. "New pair hard to get. Must wear these another season."

He wrapped his muffler around his neck, pulled on his dark overcoat and flattened its lapels. Holding his hat by the brim with both hands he placed it squarely and firmly on his head. He took his gloves from the overcoat and patted and smoothed the pockets. As a gesture of finality he glared at the new office boy. His provocation returned in intensity. His blood pressure mounted. He spluttered. "A mere child! 'So help me!' Such language! What's the world coming to?"

He found himself on the street just as the clock at the City Hall struck five. The cold chill air sent a shiver through him. He tightened his muffler. A small man, dressed in simple and subdued tones, he blended into and became part of the five o'clock throng. Unobtrusively he started to walk south to pick up his evening paper.

"PIE-PAH, pie-pah," shouted the news vendor in a froggy and hoarse voice. His tweed cap was pulled well down, the peak of it a little to one side. A heavy woollen sweater overflowed his jacket, tied in the middle by a change apron. "Pie-pah, pie-pah, all de latest news," he shouted, pulling copies from a bundle under his left arm, and digging into the apron for change. A stack of dailies lay on the sidewalk beside a news rack containing periodicals, weeklies and old country papers.

A queue had formed. Blodgett waited his turn. He looked at the rack—Labor papers, Communist papers, CCF papers. He shuddered at the thought of a new order. He longed for the old established system. "Good evening, Mr. B," wheezed the vendor, as he took the coins from the extended hand and slapped the paper under Blodgett's arm.

"What's good about anything, any more?" thought Mr. Blodgett, contemplating the inroads that had been made into his peace-time blessings. He crossed the street to the car stop.

The street railway was the connecting link between his office and his home. For more than a quarter of a century Eric Blodgett had lived in the same house in an inexpensive but respectable northern suburb. He used to cherish the long ride home each night because it gave him time to be alone and read the paper free from domestic and business interference. But now he dreaded the prospect of it.

He recoiled from the sight of fifty people standing at the corner. A north-bound car came to a stop. The crowd surged forward in V formation and pushed and shoved and jostled its way into the already overcrowded interior. It was too much for Eric. He turned and walked another block south. A similar crowd was waiting there. He walked further south. The street was filled with hurrying people. Someone stepped on his heel and pulled off his rubber. Eric, under oath, knelt down to put it back on. "Must keep well to keep going. Must keep dry to keep well." He continued south for two more blocks and got into a north-bound special at the beginning of its run. It was nearly full. He walked to the far end of the car and found an aisle seat near the back.

HE OPENED his paper and folded it again in half, this time lengthwise, with four of the eight columns visible from top to bottom. He began to read the first four columns. The street car started with a jerk and nearly snapped his neck in two. "Green help!" he sighed and tried to get back to his paper.

At the first stop the seats were all taken. At the second stop people were standing in the aisles. At the third stop an inspector of the street railway stuck his rubicund face into the car and shouted, "Keep moving down the aisle. Make room. Let's cooperate. We all want to get home. Come on now, keep moving down the aisle." People standing three deep, edged their way to the back of the car. There was hardly room to turn.

A man stood beside Blodgett. He too had a paper. Clasping the safety rail above his head with one hand he held the paper open in the other and blocked Eric's light. A woman with her arms full of parcels stood next. When the street car jerked ahead, her purse, dangling from her arm by a strap, swayed with the motion and rubbed Eric's hat as it passed. Those standing were so tightly packed that they moved as one solid mass. The woman was part of it. When the car stopped and started she could do nothing to keep her parcels from striking Eric's face and shoulders. The warm intimacy with his newspaper was gone. It was too much for Blodgett to try to recapture it. Exasperated, he folded his paper and put it under his arm.

He sat there ill at ease. Some passengers got off but more got on. He watched and waited, knowing that he would have to get up two blocks before his stop and fight his way forward if he did not want to be carried far beyond. There was no perceptible change in the situation when the time came for Blodgett to make his move. He pulled himself to his feet and forced himself into the aisle. The woman with the parcels was squeezed out of the aisle and shoved into the seat.

The street car made a sudden lurch forward and the human mass moved one step back. Blodgett felt his rubber come loose. "Must keep well to keep going... Must keep dry to keep well. . . Can't buy more rubbers. . " By a superhuman effort Blodgett bent down, and the flesh closed in over him. He couldn't see. He began to grope around in search of his rubber. A woman screamed. He moved his hand elsewhere on the floor. His fingers touched a rubber. He pulled, but someone was standing on it. The car jerked and he pulled again. This time the rubber came away in his hand.

The flood gates opened. There was a general efflux of passengers from the back of the car. Blodgett, still down, was helplessly carried forward with the tide. Before he knew it he found himself standing on the street, hat bashed in, muffler askew and his coat awry. But in his hand he firmly clutched the rubber.

He leaned over to put it on. To his amazement he had a rubber on both feet. He looked from them to the one in his hand. Three rubbers!

"So help me! I didn't mean to do it," muttered the astonished Eric Blodgett as he slipped surreptitiously down a side street towards home.

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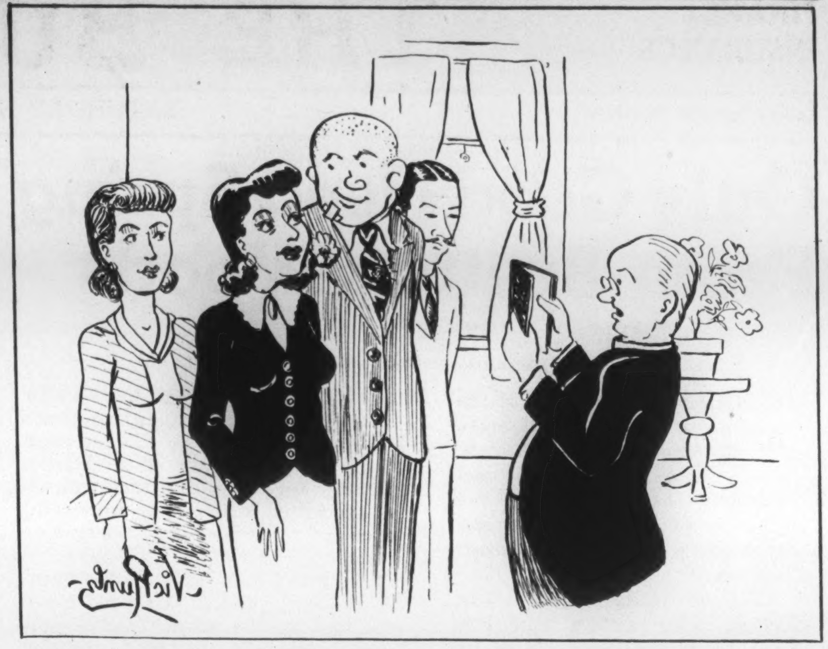


"Do you, Wilburt, alias Sluggsy, alias "the Rod", alias Lumphead, take—"

THE GOURMET

WHEN'ER, in need of food or drink,
I sit me down to gorge,
It seems I cannot help but think of
George.

My mind goes back to times I've
heard him speak of sumptuous
dishes
Which were, to use his favorite word
—"delicious".

For me, the daily sight of food heaped
high upon a platter
Is nothing but a mess of unchewed
matter.

For George, no victuals seem to cloy
or have a nasty flavor;
One hundred restaurants enjoy his
favor.

His recipe (though rather long) for
mixing up a salad
Reveals the lilting beauty of a song
or ballad.

In many, many different ways, which
do not bear repeating,
George lifts his eager voice in praise
of eating.

Ah, it would be a solemn hour, life
meaningless and hollow,
If God deprived him of the power to
swallow.

J. O. PLUMMER

Necklines!

Sleevelines!

Waistlines!

Skirtlines!

Make Sophistication
in Silhouette
in the

AUGUST
PRESENTATION
of
WINTER COATS
at
EATON'S

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 4, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Only Good Need Spring From Bretton Woods

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The abnormal conditions of the early postwar period will make the operation of the Bretton Woods Agreement difficult and delicate. The question of the ratification of this Act will be one of the first jobs of the new British Parliament.

There is no reason, says Mr. Layton, why certain modifications should not be considered by the United Nations, so that the undoubted good which the Act should bring forth will not be restricted by the undesirable placing of burdens upon debtor countries.

London.

THE new British Parliament will have, as one of its first tasks, to apply itself to the question of ratifying the Bretton Woods Final Act. The plan has now been accepted by the U.S. Congress, and in some quarters it is assumed that this means that its approval by the other members of the United Nations is also assured. Even while giving full weight to the influence of the American decision, however, it cannot be taken for granted that the specific points on which the program needs modification from the British point of view will be ignored in Parliamentary debate, or that they will not be accounted sufficiently important to sway a decision on the major issue.

The Federation of British Industries recently issued its second memorandum on the subject. After outlining some of the more widely-accepted objections to the agreement, it declared that, if it were faced with the choice to accept or reject the present Final Act in its entirety, it would accept. This is a point of view which proceeds from a fundamental distinction between the general good that Bretton Woods yields and the particular disadvantages which its operation entails, firstly upon all the signatories, and secondly upon the debtor countries particularly. It is therefore necessary to consider what the essence of Bretton Woods is, so that it may be determined how far disagreement on specific clauses makes impossible an agreement on the main theme.

The intention of Bretton Woods is to remove the impediment of financial difficulties from the course of international trade, and, by implication, from the prosecution of internal policies of full employment. It follows that all those parts of it which contribute towards this aim are fundamental, and objection to them must imply objection to the Final Act itself; and that the only objections which may be nourished while leaving it possible still to choose to have the plan rather than none at all are those subsidiary to the main purpose, and not essential to it.

Trial and Error

The F.B.I. concentrated its attention on the early fixing of the initial exchange parities. On ratification, the plan comes into operation on December 31 next, and the rates selected will be those prevailing 60 days earlier. Obviously, the method of trial and error, which as the F.B.I. remarks is the only means whereby a true exchange equilibrium can be determined, cannot operate in so short a time and in the still abnormal conditions existing in an early postwar period.

From this fairly obvious criticism, it is a single step to object to the limitation placed upon subsequent adjustments of the exchange rates. The first 10 per cent adjustment is easy enough, but the second is difficult and must be made with the consent of the other parties, who in the natural economic course would be

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Experiment in Socialism

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE Socialist victory in Britain unquestionably will strengthen and accelerate the world-wide movement toward the left. This decision by the people of the world's oldest and most politically-mature democracy will point and clarify—and, not least, lend respectability to — less well-established leftist trends elsewhere. Clearly, therefore, it is a world event of first importance. It is revolutionary in that it marks, presumably, the beginning of a new epoch. But it is not the French Revolution or anything like it. It is not the beginning of mob rule. The Socialists and Laborites of Great Britain are, very definitely, not a mob.

The men heading the new Labor Government are experienced parliamentarians and have long been associated with Mr. Churchill in the active government of the country. They are practical men, not mere theorists. They are patriotic, and there is no reason to suppose that they are willing to endanger their country's long-term economic and political security to gain purely temporary benefits for the population groups deemed under-privileged. They know that they will be sharply judged by results, since in freedom-loving Britain they cannot suppress criticism as Hitler suppressed it in Germany.

The Conservative fear is that a socialistic Labor Government will saddle the country with such heavy expenditures for social welfare that the national finances will not be able to stand it; that Britain's ability to sell her goods in foreign markets will be destroyed by uneconomically-high costs of production. This is possible, but probably unlikely.

Conservative Socialists

If the British people are socialists, they are fundamentally the most conservative socialists on the face of the globe. That is, they are probably the least likely to use their new power to turn things topsy-turvy overnight; to embrace palpably unsound, visionary, economy-wrecking schemes. British socialists are realistic socialists.

There is at least a good chance that if the economy deteriorates following the accession to power of the Labor regime, it will not be due to the pursuit of unsound policies by the Government so much as to the adoption of obstructionist tactics by powerful private business interests.

It is to be hoped that British "big business" will not adopt a policy of non-cooperation; while damaging to the national economy it might be suicidal for private business itself. Then it might really cease to be private, since the State might be left with no alternative but to take it over.

The upholders of private enterprise commonly regard themselves as the special enemies of totalitarianism and arbitrary government and the champions of democracy. They would do well to remember that the government headed by the Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee was duly elected by democratic processes and according to the law of the land. They should be careful to do nothing to weaken the public's belief in the integrity of democracy.

Actually Big Business, by "playing ball" in the new situation, will make a contribution to the cause of democracy of world significance and importance. It will show that Britain is truly free; that it is not necessary there to use bombs and machine guns to effect a change of regime; that the people rule. The people of Spain, and of other countries, including the democracies themselves, will take note.

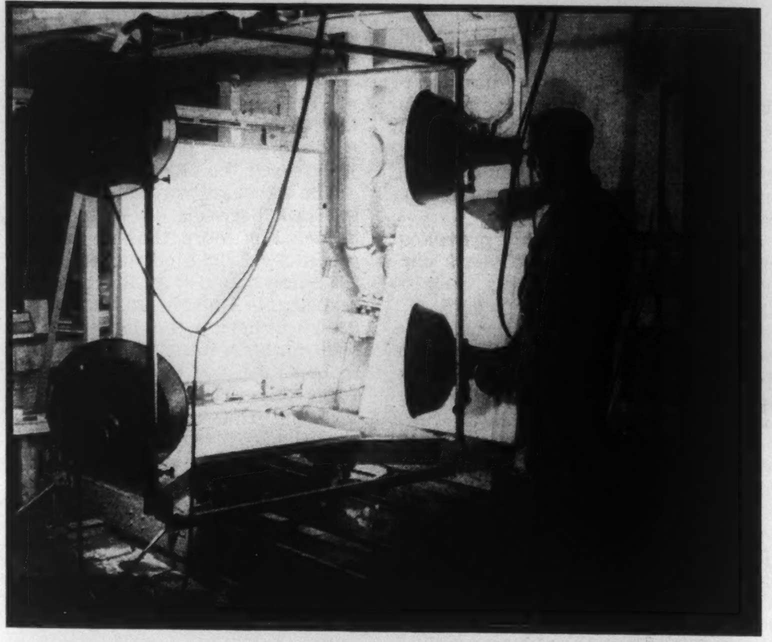
"Let John Do It"

Experiments are often expensive and sometimes dangerous. Canada will watch the new British experiment in socialism with interest, and, it is to be hoped, with sympathy, conscious that like herself Britain is strongly dependent on world trade for prosperity and thus for the means of carrying out her social plans. Canada's electors decided on June 11 that this country had no need for a national policy of socialism, the policies of the government in office being progressive enough for most people—and, indeed, too much so for many. Canada can therefore wish Britain well and be glad that someone else is doing the experimenting.

We shall all be the gainers if British socialism can point the way to a better way of life by eliminating the causes of conflict between labor and management that so greatly curtails our ability to benefit by our powers of production. Can it do so? Can it satisfy labor without destroying the incentive of capital and of labor itself? Or is socialism merely a scheme for re-cutting the national cake so that there shall be shares for all, without regard for the primary requirement that the cake shall be larger? Will the long-term effect be to increase employment or reduce it? Britain, at last, is to try to determine the answers to these oft-asked questions.

One thing: despite the great social contributions of capitalism, it hasn't been doing so well lately that we are justified in jeering at honest men who propose to show us a better system. Let us withhold judgment. Let us also keep in mind this: that while applause from the beneficiaries of government handouts is immediate, it takes time for economic deterioration (if any) to show itself.

Front Line Charting Vessel Maps Far Eastern Waters



British trade has carried the flag into many and little known parts of the world. Large and small trading vessels have gone far inland, up small and almost uncharted rivers, particularly in the islands of the Far East, to carry British-made products into the hinterlands. For this reason, the work of such hydrographic survey vessels, as H.M.S. White Bear, serving now with the East Indies Fleet, while most essential to wartime navigation in these waters, will be vital to British commercial shipping in postwar years. This ship acts as headquarters for smaller vessels which penetrate small creeks and rivers to survey areas, either uncharted or not charted for many years. The data obtained by these ships is brought to the "mother ship" and there transformed into vital charts for Allied shipping with the help of its efficient printing plant. First step is shown above and consists of photographing the drawn chart with this giant camera, which can make plates of size 48 1/2 by 40 1/2. The resulting negative is printed down onto a sensitized zinc plate from which thousands of copies of the chart will eventually be printed.

Above: a litho-draftsman (Royal Marines) works on the plate of a chart. His job demands a trained eye and hand, and, in this case, a magnifying glass. Below: A finished chart comes off the large, modern printing press.

(Continued from Page 26)

somewhat reluctant; while beyond this, further adjustment is a very difficult process indeed. Again, a legitimate criticism. It is also noted that the present Final Act tends to favor the countries with a favorable balance of payments, and is inclined to put burdens (in the shape of considerable debt charges) upon those whose debtor and exchange positions compel them to make generous use of overdrafts upon the Fund.

Elements of Rigidity

The question whether these are aspects which are of the essence of the plan is not an easy one. The Final Act does make accommodation available to needy countries, and it does present an international monetary apparatus, and it will continue to confer these benefits even though the clauses objected to are not removed. On the other hand, a Bretton Woods that was rigid where international trade and internal economic processes were fluctuating and dynamic could act both as a perverting and restricting influence. Certainly, it was far from the minds of the authors of the plan to elevate the status of finance above that of handmaid to basic trade and economic factors, but they have nevertheless invited precisely that danger by introducing these elements of rigidity, and by offering a sort of preferential treatment to the creditor countries.

That is the problem that the British Parliament faces, whether the bad of Bretton Woods outweighs the good, or vice versa. But it need not surely be a question to be answered in terms of flat acceptance or rejection. There is no reason why reasonable modifications should not be proposed, and their acceptance by the other signatories should be considered in the light of the philosophy which underlies the whole Bretton Woods plan, that finance should serve and not govern and that the nations of the world should co-operate so that the general good is advanced.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Expansion of Busy Red Lake Area Hampered by Lack of Manpower

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE booming Red Lake area, in common with all gold mining camps, is suffering from an acute labor shortage. This comparatively young mining camp which in the past 15 years has produced approximately $50,000,000 worth of gold and now has four steady producers—Madsen, Cochenour Willans, McKenzie and Hasaga, with others in the making — is today experiencing growing pains. Ore potentialities of the producers appear great but production and new development is seriously hampered through the scarcity of manpower. Advices from the field indicate thousands of men, underground workers, laborers for surface and development work, carpenters and mechanics are badly needed not only to increase present production but to help in exploration and development of the many new discoveries and promising properties in this exceptionally busy section of northwestern Ontario, located in the Patricia portion of the District of Kenora.

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The Red Lake area is approximately 37 miles long and 23 miles wide, comprising an area of some 850 square miles. The west boundary of the area is 36 miles east of the Manitoba boundary, while the south boundary is approximately 64 miles north of the main line of the Canadian National Railway. It can be conveniently reached by plane from Sioux Lookout or Hudson on the C.N.R. and from Kenora on the C.P.R. or by plane from Winnipeg. Daily scheduled plane flights arrive and take off from Red Lake and McKenzie Island.

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A newspaperman who recently made a two week's survey of the Red Lake mining camp informs the writer that Red Lake is expanding and the mining men there want to keep it expanding. They are anxious to see its claims and properties developed at greater speed and are looking for men with courage, the ability to stick, along with the desire to remain in a country that offers work and many attractive advantages. He quotes W. P. Mackle, resident manager of Cochenour Willans as aptly summing up the situation in the remark, "I've seen mining areas where thousands of men scratched in barren territories but I never before saw the situation where we have plenty of ore but few men to mine it." As this experienced newsman states many rich strikes and discoveries have been made in the Red Lake area during the past several weeks and the need for men to aid present skeleton crews working these claims is urgent. The necessity for engineers and geologists as well as prospectors is emphasized.

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The survey made in the Red Lake area indicated that a number of properties with proven ore bearing zones are not too distant from the shaft sinking and possible consideration of mill erection. "The gold is here but we need the men coming out of the armed forces to mine it," he states was the concerted opinion expressed by the managers of Hasaga, McKenzie, Madsen and Cochenour Willans. The following comments are quoted from those made to him on the manpower situation by the managers of the producing mines:

E. G. Crayston, Madsen Red Lake —"We are short of underground workers and surface laborers. We certainly could use many more."

W. P. Mackle, Cochenour-Willans —"Unless the labor situation improves we cannot increase the size of our mills. Diamond drills are ready to go on many rich looking claims but are held up through lack of men to build camps and do important surface work."

J. L. Ramsell, McKenzie Red Lake —"General development programs are seriously inhibited and we have been forced to curtail our production due alone to the shortage of men. There is an increasing shortage of skilled miners. Good unskilled men to be trained as miners are needed. Trammers and helpers are especially needed."

A. E. Pugsley, Hasaga Red Lake—"We need more underground and mill workers to step up production. Surface workers to clear likely looking mining claims are also urgently needed."

•

While on the subject of Red Lake, mention should be made of a recent development which not only promises a much brighter future for Hasaga Gold Mines but also gives the property credit for location of the deepest commercial ore ever located in that camp. Diamond drilling at Hasaga has intersected ore grade material in five holes spaced over a length of 200 feet and intersecting the zone from the 1,850 to 2,100-foot horizons. This is regarded as highly encouraging in the camp as it removes fears that this section of the area is a shallow one. To quote Mine Manager Pugsley, "It looks like we are sitting on top of a big new mine on a new part of our property never previously explored and we are continuing to obtain more good holes." The new orebody is located 600 feet west of the main shaft and the best hole reported earlier in the month averaged $6.75 at $35 gold across a true width of 60 feet at a depth of 1,800 feet.

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Glenora Gold Mines, with a property in Lebel township, Kirkland Lake, states in the annual report that during recent months a careful study has been made of the property

(Continued on Page 31)

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
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Authorized by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, as second class matter.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL..........Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER..........815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK..........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
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"A new map of the Red Lake mining area will be mailed on request."

About eighteen months ago, a man of moderate means felt it necessary to take stock of his financial position. He found his insurance in good order; his investments and savings approximately $10,000, and his income, which, while good, gave little hope of further savings because of wartime taxation. His capital of $10,000.00 was producing a fraction over $300.00 a year, before taxation—insufficient for living, if anything interfered with his earning power. He was presented with a serious problem because no other angle of the so-called non-risk field could materially improve his situation.

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Having come to a decision, he approached the Risk Capital field with the same measure of intelligence that he would apply to any business problem. He started with inquiries through normal business channels and finally reached a firm with a sound reputation for reliability in advice and dealings.

He bought 2400 shares of stock (A) for $600.00 (25c per share), and 100 shares of stock (B) for $400.00) (40c per share). At the end of twelve months, stock (A) stood at $1.00 per share and stock (B) at 80c per share, showing a clear profit (less minor charges) of $2127.00

Fulfilling his original purpose, he returned the profit of $2127 to his capital account, leaving himself the original thousand to continue operating in the Risk Capital field. His profits were moderate as compared to some of the more spectacular gains, but he had attained his first year's objective and gained knowledge that will help him in his second year.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

I. B., Toronto, Ont.—It is about eight years since GULL-KIRKLAND MINES LIMITED reported any activity but I understand the property remains in good standing. The holdings of 95 acres in Lebel township, in the Kirkland Lake area have locational interest. Some surface work and several thousand feet of drilling has been completed. The property lies east of Glenora Gold Mines and it is interesting to note that a further test of the latter property is projected for this spring.

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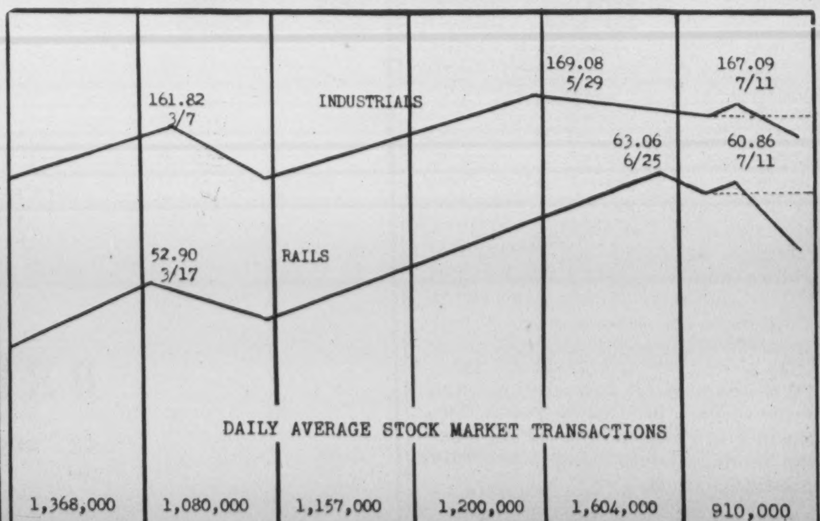

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 232

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (fifteen cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1945.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 10, 1945

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Walkerville, Canada
July 12, 1945

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F. H. ELLIS.
Secretary

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896
Admitted Assets $5,024,159.53
Surplus - - - - - - 2,678,420.06
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office WAWANESA Man.
Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

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Canadian Converters Co. Ltd.

AN UNPRECEDENTED demand for the products of Canadian Converters Company Limited should result on the cessation of hostilities and when raw materials are available, in the considered opinion of the management. The company has already made plans to take advantage of this situation and recently sold bonds in an amount of $600,000 to provide funds for the rehabilitation and modernization of plants, expansion of productive facilities, additions to present lines of merchandise and to provide increased working capital for the anticipated increase in business.

Canadian Converters purchases textiles and converts them into men's, women's and children's apparel and other lines. The current demand for their products is at a high level with the company's production limited by shortages of labor and materials. A year ago a new Board of Directors was elected, following the purchase of control by new interests, and this Board has been active in seeking ways and means for increased efficiency in operations.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1945, of $79,636 was equal to $4.59 per share and that for the previous year of $91,019 equal to $5.26 a share, compared with $62,234 and $3.59 per share for 1939-1940. The 1944-1945 net included 44c a share refundable portion of the excess profits tax and for 1943-1944, $1.45 per share, with the retained net profit for both years showing a margin over the current annual dividend rate of $3 per share. Surplus of $604,364 at April 30, 1945, was an increase from $490,698 at April 30, 1940. This surplus was exclusive of the accumulated refundable portion of the Excess Profits tax which amounted to $56,768 at the end of the last fiscal period.

Net working capital at April 30, 1945, of $1,245,079 was an increase from $777,386 at April 30, 1944, and increase from $613,810 at April 30, 1940. The sharp increase in net working capital last year, compared with the preceding year, is due in part to the financing through the issuing of $600,000 of bonds.

Funded debt consists of $150,000 of 3% bonds maturing March 1, 1946-48; $150,000 3½% bonds maturing March 1, 1949-1951; $150,000 3¾% bonds maturing 1952-1954 and $150,000 bonds maturing 1955-1957. The company has no preferred stock issue outstanding, with capital consisting of 17,335 common shares of $100 par value.

Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $3 per share, this rate having been established with a quarterly distribution of 75c a share in April 1944. An initial dividend of $1 per share was paid February 1907. Dividends were omitted in some of the earlier years and in August 1920 the shares were placed on an annual basis of $7, which was continued to August 1930 when reduced to $5. Further reductions were made to $4 in 1931 and to $2 in 1932, the $2 rate being maintained to February 1937. Payments were deferred until distribution of a 50c quarterly dividend August 1940 and continued on this basis to April 1944, when increased to 75c quarterly. An extra of 75c a share was paid April 1944.

Canadian Converters Company Limited was incorporated in 1906 with a Dominion Charter to acquire the capital stock of four companies. The company's plants are located at Montreal, with sales offices at Saint John, Montreal and Toronto.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
	High	Low	Per Share-a	High	Low	Per Share
1944	48½	36	$4.59	10.9	7.8	$3.00
1943	43	17½	5.26	8.4	3.3	3.00
1942	18	15¾	4.50	4.0	3.5	2.00
1941	19	17	4.01	4.7	4.0	2.00
1940	19½	14	3.28	5.9	4.3	2.00
1939	17	6½	3.59	4.7	1.8	....
Average 1939-1944				6.5	4.2	
Approximate Current Ratio				10.9		
Current yield				6.0%		

Note: High and low prices for calendar year and net per share and dividends for fiscal years ended following April.

(a)—Includes 44c per share refundable tax 1944, $1.49 in 1943, and $1.45 in 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended April 30	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit—x	$ 79,636	$ 91,019	$ 77,961	$ 69,508	$ 56,847	$ 62,234
Surplus	604,364	579,363	566,090	546,541	511,702	490,698
Current Assets	1,411,768	968,147	951,291	1,031,606	831,593	816,142
Current Liabilities	166,689	190,760	199,885	332,351	200,251	202,332
Net Working Capital	1,245,079	777,386	751,406	699,255	631,341	613,810

x—Includes $7,640 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax 1945, $25,749 1944, and $25,049 1943.

To Holders of

Province of Alberta Debentures

Attention is drawn to the recent announcement by the Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier and Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Alberta, regarding the Debt Reorganization Offer of the Province.

The Offer has been approved by the Alberta Bondholders Committee, and we believe it presents a fair and equitable programme.

Copies of the Offer in printed form, together with copies of the Letter of Acceptance and Transmittal, may be obtained from the Depositary, which is the Imperial Bank of Canada. We shall also be pleased to forward copies upon request.

The Offer provides that holders of outstanding securities of the Province may accept the provisions of the Debt Reorganization Programme at any time up to 1st September, 1945, but thereafter only up until such time as the Offer is withdrawn.

Additional information will be furnished upon request.

36 King Street West
Toronto 1
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
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New Brunswick

Largest of the Maritime group of provinces, New Brunswick has a history of development which dates back to the 17th century.

A rolling country, interspersed with good farming areas, it has been called the best watered country in the world and its numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

New Brunswick's great 600 mile coast line bordering one of the world's most famous sea-fishing area makes its fisheries extensive and valuable.

In Saint John, a splendidly equipped ice-free port, the province has one of the two National Atlantic winter ports of Canada.

This abundance of natural wealth together with allied industries, excellent transportation facilities and an important Tourist business should go far to establish the future prosperity of this province.

For your investment portfolio, we offer:

Province of New Brunswick
3% Sinking Fund Debentures
Maturing July 1, 1959
Price: 98.75 and interest to yield 3.11%
Descriptive circular available upon request

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Telephone: ELgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,
Correspondents in New York and London, England.

Business Established 1889

While keeping fully abreast of the times, this organization has acquired a fund of investment experience to draw upon in serving its clients abroad as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

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Business Established 1889
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

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Limited
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
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AD. 9371

THE VICTORIA TRUST & SAVINGS CO.
Established 1895
ASSETS OVER $11,000,000.00
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& COMPANY, LIMITED
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BRANCH OFFICES:
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211A EIGHTH AVE. W. . . . . CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. . . . . REGINA, SASK.
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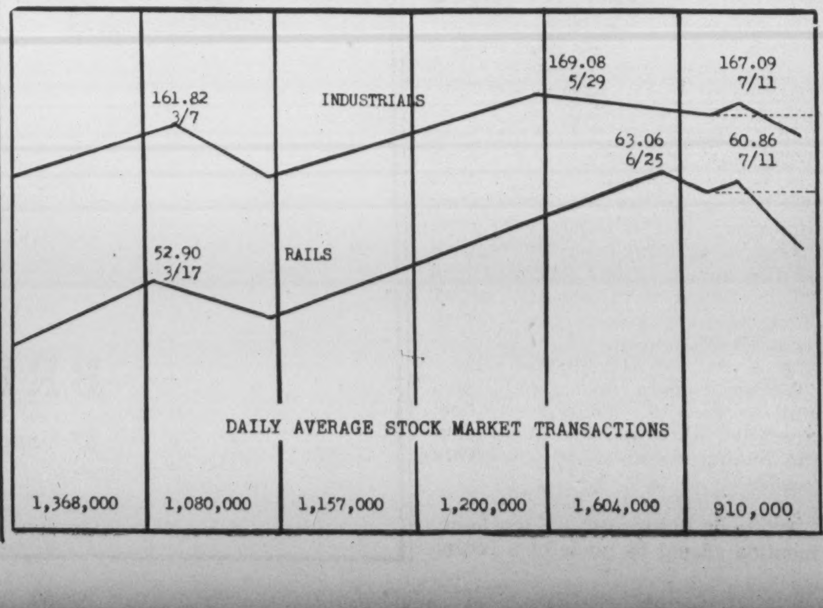

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Net working capital at April 30, 1945, of $1,245,079 was an increase from $777,386 at April 30, 1944, and increase from $613,810 at April 30, 1940. The sharp increase in net working capital last year, compared with the preceding year, is due in part to the financing through the issuing of $600,000 of bonds.

Funded debt consists of $150,000 of 3% bonds maturing March 1, 1946-48; $150,000 3½% bonds maturing March 1, 1949-1951; $150,000 3¾% bonds maturing 1952-1954 and $150,000 bonds maturing 1955-1957. The company has no preferred stock issue outstanding, with capital consisting of 17,335 common shares of $100 par value.

Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $3 per share, this rate having been established with a quarterly distribution of 75c a share in April 1944. An initial dividend of $1 per share was paid February 1907. Dividends were omitted in some of the earlier years and in August 1920 the shares were placed on an annual basis of $7, which was continued to August 1930 when reduced to $5. Further reductions were made to $4 in 1931 and to $2 in 1932, the $2 rate being maintained to February 1937. Payments were deferred until distribution of a 50c quarterly dividend August 1940 and continued on this basis to April 1944, when increased to 75c quarterly. An extra of 75c a share was paid April 1944.

Canadian Converters Company Limited was incorporated in 1906 with a Dominion Charter to acquire the capital stock of four companies. The company's plants are located at Montreal, with sales offices at Saint John, Montreal and Toronto.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
	High	Low	Per Share-a	High	Low	Per Share
1944	48½	36	$4.59	10.9	7.8	$3.00
1943	43	17½	5.26	8.4	3.3	3.00
1942	18	15¾	4.50	4.0	3.5	2.00
1941	19	17	4.01	4.7	4.0	2.00
1940	19½	14	3.28	5.9	4.3	2.00
1939	17	6½	3.59	4.7	1.8	....
Average 1939-1944				6.5	4.2	
Approximate Current Ratio				10.9		
Current yield				6.0%		

Note: High and low prices for calendar year and net per share and dividends for fiscal years ended following April.

(a)—Includes 44c per share refundable tax 1944, $1.49 in 1943, and $1.45 in 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended April 30	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit—x	$ 79,636	$ 91,019	$ 77,961	$ 69,508	$ 56,847	$ 62,234
Surplus	604,364	579,363	566,090	546,541	511,702	490,698
Current Assets	1,411,768	968,147	951,291	1,031,606	831,593	816,142
Current Liabilities	166,689	190,760	199,885	332,351	200,251	202,332
Net Working Capital	1,245,079	777,386	751,406	699,255	631,341	613,810

x—Includes $7,640 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax 1945, $25,749 1944, and $25,049 1943.

To Holders of

Province of Alberta Debentures

Attention is drawn to the recent announcement by the Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier and Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Alberta, regarding the Debt Reorganization Offer of the Province.

The Offer has been approved by the Alberta Bondholders Committee, and we believe it presents a fair and equitable programme.

Copies of the Offer in printed form, together with copies of the Letter of Acceptance and Transmittal, may be obtained from the Depositary, which is the Imperial Bank of Canada. We shall also be pleased to forward copies upon request.

The Offer provides that holders of outstanding securities of the Province may accept the provisions of the Debt Reorganization Programme at any time up to 1st September, 1945, but thereafter only up until such time as the Offer is withdrawn.

Additional information will be furnished upon request.

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New Brunswick

Largest of the Maritime group of provinces, New Brunswick has a history of development which dates back to the 17th century.

A rolling country, interspersed with good farming areas, it has been called the best watered country in the world and its numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

New Brunswick's great 600 mile coast line bordering one of the world's most famous sea-fishing area makes its fisheries extensive and valuable.

In Saint John, a splendidly equipped ice-free port, the province has one of the two National Atlantic winter ports of Canada.

This abundance of natural wealth together with allied industries, excellent transportation facilities and an important Tourist business should go far to establish the future prosperity of this province.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Ingenious Methods of Defaulters Stress Need for Fidelity Bonds

By GEORGE GILBERT

Without doubt the most effective way in which business and financial firms may bring about a reduction in the number and severity of defalcation and embezzlement losses is through the adoption of more efficient accounting and auditing systems.

However, as long as human nature remains what it is, losses through the dishonesty of those in positions of trust are bound to occur despite all precautions, and accordingly there is a need for the financial protection afforded by the bonding of employees.

IN A SMALL Western city some years ago a lady enjoying an excellent reputation held the position of treasurer of both the civic funds and the school board funds. Her accounts in both capacities were audited at frequent intervals and the auditors found nothing wrong. But it later developed that over a period of years she had stolen a total of $160,000 by means of the facilities afforded her by reason of the fact that she had custody of two separate funds. Evidently it had never occurred to the auditors to audit both sets of accounts at the same time. If the city accounts were being audited she shifted school funds into the city funds, and the auditors found her books in balance, and she reversed the process when the school accounts were being audited.

There was nothing in the lady's mode of living which tended to arouse suspicion during the time she was committing the thefts, and even after they were discovered it was never ascertained what she had done with the money. Fortunately in this case the municipality was protected by a fidelity bond for a substantial amount, and the loss of such a large sum, which otherwise would have been embarrassing to a small city, was borne by the bonding company. Public bodies, as well as business and financial firms often overlook the fact that thefts and embezzlements may continue over a period of years, and may only come to light when funds and securities required to meet obligations are found to be missing.

High Average Loss

In a recent study of embezzlements and frauds perpetrated by officials and employees of U.S. banking institutions, covering a period of ten years, it was brought out that the average loss was over $25,000 in round figures. The total number of such losses dealt with was 609, and the greatest number were caused by tellers, 151 by general tellers, 58 by savings tellers, and 18 by note tellers. Clerks and stenographers were the cause of 79 losses, individual ledger keepers of 51 losses and assistant cashiers or treasurers of 50 losses. Next in order came presidents, vice-presidents, branch managers, department managers, janitors, auditors, trust officers and lawyers.

Only 18 of the total were collusive losses, and the study showed that in such cases the following combinations were used: teller and book-keeper; two tellers; department manager and assistant; branch manager and assistant; cashier and assistant cashier; vice-president and various employees; president, cashier and assistant cashier; president, two tellers and individual ledger book-keeper; president and secretary; president and vice-president; president, vice-president, assistant cashier, individual ledger and general ledger book-keepers; president, treasurer, two assistant treasurers, teller and book-keeper.

With regard to the methods of concealment, the study showed two groups of losses, those in which one method was used, and the other in which more than one method was used. Of the total of 609 losses, a single method was used in the case of 465 losses and a compound method in 144 losses. Deposit account manipulation was the most prolific cause of loss, with 175 losses. Cash shortages came next with 150 losses. General ledger account manipulation followed, with 77 losses. Other methods of concealment included hypothecation of securities, trust account manipulation, and unauthorized purchase and sale of securities.

Combined Methods

Where more than one method was used, the study showed that the most frequent combination was cash shortage and deposit account manipulation. The next most frequent combination was that of manipulation of deposit and general ledger accounts. Among other combinations were: cash shortage, deposit and general ledger accounts; cash shortage, deposit and general ledger accounts, hypothecation of securities; cash shortage, deposit accounts and hypothecation of securities; cash shortage, deposit and trust accounts; cash shortage and general ledger accounts; deposit and general ledger accounts, hypothecation of securities; general ledger accounts and hypothecation of securities; general ledger and trust accounts, hypothecation of securities; general ledger accounts and unauthorized purchase and sale of securities.

From the standpoint of frequency, the study showed that deposit accounts appeared most frequently in compound methods, being used in 96 of 144 losses. Next in order came general ledger accounts and cash shortage, each appearing in 74 cases, hypothecation of securities in 33 cases, unauthorized purchase and sale of securities in 7 cases, and trust accounts in 5 cases.

In connection with methods used in concealing defalcations a very important point is the period of default, that is, the time the theft or embezzlement remains concealed. Of the 609 losses dealt with in the study, the period of default was known only in the case of 565 losses. Of this number, 226, or 37.1 per cent, were discovered within the first year; 110, or 18.1 per cent were discovered within the second year; and 62, or 10.2 per cent within the third year. The average period of default, it is shown, was about three years; 37 ran from four to five years, 48 ran from five to seven years, 26 from seven to ten years, and 5 for more than ten years.

Discovery of Defaults

How the defalcations were discovered is also shown in the study. Losses to the number of 100, or 16.5 per cent, were brought to light by routine internal check, changes in operating practice, directors' examinations or other audits. Complaints by customers or others or their inquiries brought about the discovery of 99 losses. Official examiners discovered 58 of the losses. Other losses were brought to light as a result of receivership or rehabilitation, disappearance of property, confession of defaulter, absconding or failure to return to work, investigation on suspicion, vacation of defaulter, discharge of defaulter for other causes, accidental discovery, illness of defaulter, suicide or natural death of defaulter, transfer of defaulter, merger or reorganization, implication by another employee.

Of the 609 losses covered by the study, 572 were caused by men and 37 by women. The ages of the defaulters ran from 16 to 75 years. The age group causing the largest number of losses, 84, were those between 26 and 30 years. The age group between 31 and 35 years came next with 77 losses. However, from the standpoint of amounts stolen the age group between 41 and 45 years led all the rest. While only 9.9 per cent in number, their defalcations amounted to 28.8 per cent of the total losses. The average age of the defaulters was 34 years and 8 months.

As to the period of employment of the defaulters, the study showed that this ranged from 20 days to 45 years. Of the total number of losses, 108, or 17.7 per cent were caused by those who had been employed between 10 and 15 years; 81, or 13.3 per cent, by those employed from 7 to 10 years; and 51, or 8.4 per cent, by those employed from 15 to 20 years. The average length of employment before default occurred was about 7 years.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am a subscriber to your paper and would like your opinion as to insuring buildings and stock and fixtures against fire in North Western Mutual Fire Association of Seattle, Washington, whose Canadian Head Office is in Vancouver, B.C.

—R. I. H., Toronto, Ont.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, B.C., was incorporated in 1901 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1918. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1944 its total assets in Canada were $1,234,987, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $626,130, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $608,857. Comparing this amount with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability in Canada, $489,666, it will be seen that the financial position is a strong one in

Though Britons are free to drive again, their gas ration won't take them far, so perhaps this wartime engineless, pedal-driven car, with its speed of 10 miles per hour won't be discarded by its owner-inventor just yet.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 80

WHAT HARM COULD A BAD INFLATION DO, DAD?
PLENTY! IT COULD CUT OUR MONEY RIGHT IN HALF
THAT'S SILLY... AS LONG AS YOUR BOSS PAYS YOU AS MUCH AS EVER
WELL, INFLATION COULD HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AS IF HE DIDN'T
HOW'S THAT, DAD?
BY LETTING PRICES GET SO HIGH THAT A DOLLAR WOULD ONLY BUY ABOUT FIFTY CENTS' WORTH
AND IT WOULD BE THE SAME WITH A RETURNED SOLDIER'S DOLLAR, WOULDN'T IT, DAD?
THAT'S RIGHT, SON...
SO IT'S NOT ONLY FOR US BUT FOR OUR MEN COMING BACK FROM OVERSEAS THAT WE FIGHT INFLATION

OUR FIGHT!
The European war is over . . . but the struggle for continued control of prices is just as vital as ever. Our lads are returning to the land they fought to preserve . . . it's up to us to help keep it the way they want it by supporting the price ceiling.
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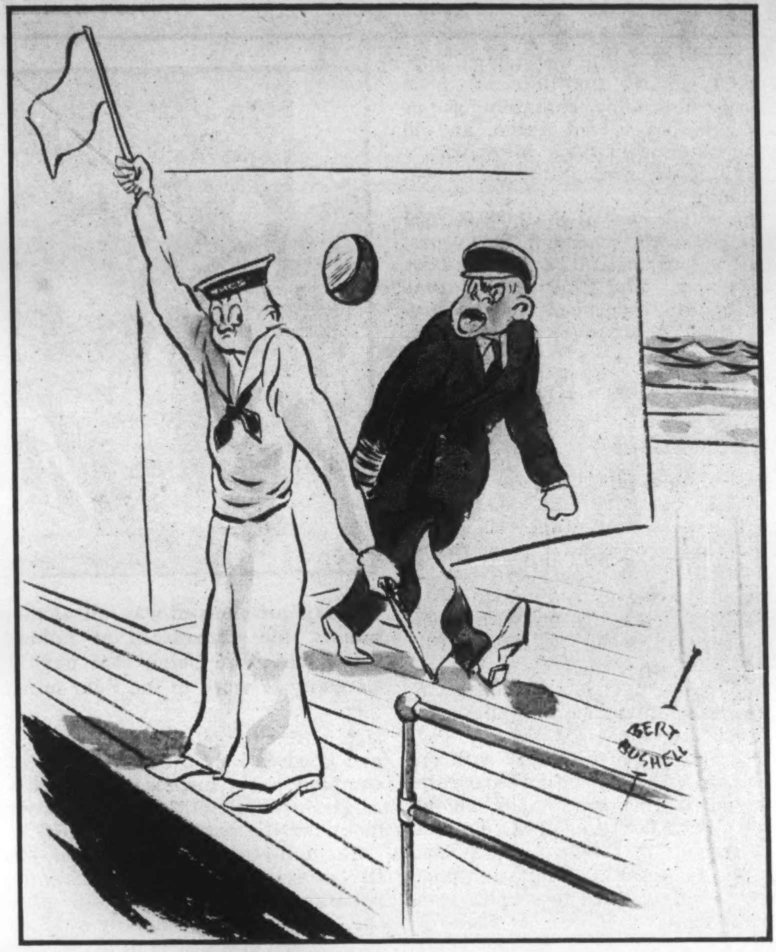

Watch Your Language, Flatbottom!

MARGARET PATON HYNDMAN K.C.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, President of The London and Western Trusts Company Ltd., announces the appointment of Miss Margaret P. Hyndman, K.C., to their Toronto Regional Board. This is the first occasion, in Canada, in which a woman has joined the Directorate of any Trust Company. Miss Hyndman is a member of the legal firm of Wegenast and Hyndman, Toronto, and has specialized in corporation, estate and tax affairs, having been associated with F. W. Wegenast, K.C., in writing a text book on Company Law, "Canadian Companies," published in 1931, and still regarded as an authoritative reference book. She has done legislative work in most of the provinces of Canada, has also had active business experience as both President and Director of Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., and other companies. Miss Hyndman, who was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1926, was created King's Counsel in 1938, and is one of the only two women K.C.'s in the British Empire. Miss Hyndman has made many valuable contributions to public and political service, particularly among women. She is a Director and former First Vice-President of the Women's College Hospital; Vice-President of the Federation of Canadian Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Chairman, Wartime Legal Services (Ontario) Committee of the Canadian Bar Ass'n., which offers legal services to active service personnel and their dependents; Chairman, National Executive Committee and Director of Organization, Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women; Founder and Past President, Liberal Club for Professional and Business Women; Honorary Counsel and one of the Founders, The Canadian Women's Voluntary Services (Ontario Division). Miss Hyndman is a member of Zonta (Toronto) Club and Canadian Business and Professional Women's Club. She is also a member of the Canadian Bar Association, Canadian Political Science Association, and Associate Grand Dean of Kappa Beta Pi (International Honor Legal Society).

relation to the volume of business transacted in Canada. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to do business with. It operates on the principle of charging standard rates and returning at the end of the year by way of dividend or refund what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. The amount returned in this way to Canadian policyholders last year was $129,605.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 27)

and of the work previously done and this has resulted in the decision to initiate further work. A shaft has already been sunk to 475 feet and three levels established but the new program will consist of deep diamond drilling to explore areas not covered by previous diamond drilling and underground work.

•

Five new levels have been established at Preston East Dome Mines and development of these is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible with a view to securing the picture at depth preparatory to carrying operations down another 1,000 feet. It will likely be some months before the most interesting sections on the new horizons are intersected and results on the bottom, or 18th level, will have a lot to do with location of the winze. The winze is planned to be close to the easterly pitching porphyries in and around which the Preston orebodies occur.

•

Bralorne Mines Limited is in an excellent position to respond to any improvement in the manpower situation and as soon as more labor is available it is proposed to increase milling capacity to 750 tons daily as compared with 550 tons at present. The additional capacity will enable the company to treat 200 tons daily of lower-grade ore while maintaining full-scale production from its average-grade ore. In the quarter ending June 30, production was valued at $575,729, tonnage milled being lower although the grade was slightly higher than in the first quarter of the year.

•

The possibility of the construction of an all-season road to serve the Chibougamau mineral district to the north of the Transcontinental railway in northern Quebec was referred to in this column some three months ago and it is now reported a contract has been given for the road to start at once. A new surge of interest has been apparent recently in this district, unofficially described some years ago as one of the greatest areas of related mineralized geological structure or formation ever discovered. It is presumed the Quebec government is financing the cost of the road which will be 35 miles long and run from St. Felicien on to Chilougamau. Bridges were built about six years ago along the route from St. Felicien on the C.N.R. to the mining section. New impetus to the companies retaining properties in the area as well as others which have done extensive staking there last spring and winter, can be expected when the projected roadway is completed.

•

A dividend of five cents per share has been declared by Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, payable August 28 to shareholders of record July 31, bringing dividend payments by this company for the year to 20 cents a share. Other recently declared dividends include one of 55½ cents per share payable to holders of McIntyre Porcupine shares on September 1, five cents a share payable to shareholders of Lamaque Gold Mines on October 1, and to shareholders of Teck-Hughes five cents per share on October 1.

•

Fourteen investigations are being carried out this summer by the Quebec Department of Mines, and these are said to be equally divided as to those of a detailed nature and those of broader exploration. Hon. J. Robinson, Minister of Mines, points out that the program is not as extensive as would have been desired because of the serious lack of geologists and qualified student assistants. A detailed investigation of the geology of part of Guillet township, in which is located the Belleterre Mine, is included in the program as well as detailed geological mapping of part of Duparquet township, in the vicinity of the Beatty mine.

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Notice to Veterans

ALL BRANCHES OF CANADA'S ARMED SERVICES

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT to the attention of the Department of Veterans Affairs that efforts are being made by unscrupulous promoters to defraud ex-service men and women of their war services grants and re-establishment credits.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is anxious to obtain information in regard to any such instances so that action may be taken to recover such funds and, where possible, to take steps to see that legal action is instituted against those who have defrauded Canada's veterans.

If any returned veteran, has experienced any such frauds, please write immediately giving full particulars so that an investigation may be made by law enforcement officers in the community involved.

In the meantime, for your own protection, sign no documents involving your war service grants or re-establishment credits until you have consulted the officials of this department.

Issued under the Authority of Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of Veterans Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Last War Gave British Mint a Big Headache

By R. J. M.

The strange things which happened to silver after the last war caused the Royal Mint in Britain a lot of trouble.

In 1920 the Government found that it had to reduce the silver content of all coins and it started the Mint off on a job which it took eighteen years to finish.

ONE of the curious stories arising out of the last war concerns an incidental eighteen-year headache which the aftermath gave to the Royal Mint in Britain. The Mint, presumably, has a wary eye cocked and is hoping fervently that the same thing doesn't happen this time.

The headache came on suddenly in February, 1920. At that time when the price of silver was soaring high, it was suddenly discovered one day that the Royal Mint was making a loss on every silver coin it issued. The bullion value was actually higher than coinage value.

With this obviously unprofitable, and with the danger that silver coins would be withdrawn from circulation to be melted down by the unscrupulous, the Government passed a Coinage Act, which reduced the silver content of British coins from 925 parts in 1,000 to 500 parts.

This reduction was not welcomed by either the public or the Royal Mint. For centuries the standard had been 925 parts of pure silver in 1,000. This proportion, indeed, had been used so far back as Saxon times.

Intervening centuries had seen many fluctuations. Henry VIII., for example, debased coins to such an extent that they contained only 250 parts of silver in every 1,000. But the 925 proportion had been restored on this and all other occasions and had been Britain's accepted standard continuously for 350 years.

Unmoved by this break with tradition, the Government, however, decided to embark on the greatest recoinage operation ever undertaken in Britain or any other country. They ordered the withdrawal of the whole of the silver coinage then in circulation and its replacement by coins of the lower silver content.

Silver Coin Replacement

The value of the silver in circulation in 1920 was estimated at £65,000,000—about 1,000,000,000 pieces, weighing some 7,000 tons. The task was enormous, but the banks gave the Government their wholehearted help. As the new coins came into circulation, the banks picked out the old ones and returned them to the Mint.

In its efforts to produce a satisfactory coinage containing only 50 per cent pure silver, the Mint was faced with almost overwhelming difficulties. Parliament had fixed the silver content at 50 per cent, but it had made no attempt to discover which metal or metals would be most suitable for the second 50 per cent.

The metal usually used in coinage alloys is copper, but, unfortunately, there was no lack of evidence of the unsuitability of copper. An alloy of silver and copper, in equal parts, had been tried in Britain in 1544, but had proved a failure. Russia had tried the same alloy in 1867 and similar ones had been used by Scandinavian countries since 1873. The resultant coins were yellowish rather than silvery, and in the words of Sir Thomas Rose, the chemist and assayer to the Mint, they "had the appearance of a counterfeit brass coin."

So the Mint decided to use some metal in addition to copper and at last selected an alloy containing 40 per cent copper and 10 per cent nickel, and, of course, 50 per cent silver.

The new coins were disappointing. In spite of their 10 per cent of nickel, they immediately followed the example of their Russian brethren. They turned yellow, pink, green and old rose. On some even verdigris appeared.

The Mint was disappointed, but not surprised, and in 1922 it introduced another alloy, which, in spite of depressing precedent, was a simple alloy of 50 per cent silver and 50 per cent copper. The new coins were even worse than their predecessors.

The Mint tried "pickling" them—that is, treating them with an acid that ate away the copper near the surface and left a film of pure silver. The "pickled" coins seemed an improvement, but the protecting film of silver soon wore away and the familiar yellow discoloration reappeared.

The Royal Mint, undeterred, persevered, and in 1927 introduced an entirely new alloy, containing 5 per cent zinc, 5 per cent nickel, and 40 per cent copper. This alloy was a great improvement and is the one in use today.

The withdrawal of the 1,000,000,000 coins proceeded through the years, and it was not until 1938 that the task was regarded as finished. By that time about 97 per cent of the pre-1920 silver coins had been withdrawn.

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Company Reports

Canada Bread

THE annual report of the Canada Bread Company Limited, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, shows that net earnings prior to depreciation and appropriation for income and excess profits amounted to $709,461, which compares with $805,335 for the previous year. The adverse trend in profits was due to higher costs, particularly those incurred in maintenance of equipment, the report states.

The report shows $361,967 cash on hand and in banks with $400,000 in Dominion Government bonds, an increase of $75,000 over 1944. Of the total amount in bonds, $300,000 has been set aside for rehabilitation purposes. Profit carried to surplus was $265,403 as compared with $257,577 in 1944. The company has no bank or funded indebtedness and all excess real estate has been liquidated.

President Carlisle reviewed progress made by the company since its financial structure was reorganized in 1935. At the beginning of the period liabilities exceeded assets (exclusive of fixed assets, prepaid expenses and goodwill) by $701,617. Now the company has a surplus of $667,030 of assets over liabilities, an improvement for the period of $1,368,647.

The ten-year average annual profit before taxes was $355,495, while net income averaged $231,363. Over the ten years the company paid out an average of $124,096 in taxes. Net profit for 1st Preference Stock was $18.50; for Class "B" Preference Stock $4.02 including participation and 28 cents on Common Stock. During the ten years the company paid out $25,500,000 in wages, constituting 32% of the total revenue received.

German prisoners-of-war, all of them miners, file aboardship at Tilbury, Essex. They are being sent back to Germany to work in the Ruhr mines.

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